

Watch for Sabotage, Canada!

By COL. GEORGE DREW
SEE PAGE NINE

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS
VOL. 56, NO. 2



SEPT. 21, 1940
TORONTO

IN INCREASING NUMBERS, AMERICAN DESTROYERS ARE ARRIVING AT EASTERN CANADIAN PORTS FOR SERVICE UNDER THE UNION JACK (RIGHT). (LEFT) BRITISH TARS TAKING OVER.

Entries closed in the Children's Zoo Photograph Competition this week, but too late for an award to be made in this issue. While the number of entries has not been large, the quality has been astonishingly good, and we can promise our readers a most interesting page of prize-winning pictures in the near future.

Comment on the first issue of SATURDAY NIGHT in its new format has been extremely favorable. Letters from approving readers—and one or two mildly disapproving ones—will be found on page 12.

GREAT BRITAIN—and we hope and believe that this applies to the Empire as well—is now undergoing a re-unifying process such as it has not experienced in centuries, and such as may very readily bring back the spiritual glories of the Elizabethan Age which followed the perils of the Spanish Armada. This unifying process is the exact opposite of that which has produced a temporary appearance of unity among the German people. The latter have been united by systematic and savage repression applied by a ruthless and corrupt element among themselves; the British have been united by great common peril and common suffering at the hands of an outside enemy attacking everything which they hold dear. The German unity will dissolve, the German people will fly apart, at the first sign of serious disaster to the military adventure in which they have been involved by their gangster leaders. The British unity is a profound moral unity, a sense of national destiny, a deepening conviction that the British nation is called, under God, to serve and suffer in the high cause of religion and civilization.

St. Paul's Cathedral is today the unique symbol of the world's aspirations towards God. London is the citadel of Western culture, the rock fortress of the free spirit of man. The King and Queen are undergoing the same perils, and facing them with the same high courage, as their humbler subjects. The sense of economic disunity which has paralyzed so many other nations in the latter years of international capitalism is being dissolved by the rise of genuine Labor men to positions of major authority in the state and the acceptance by Capital of new and onerous obligations. The Brave New World is rising, not in Berlin nor

P. M. Richards thinks a good many Canadians could help the war by working harder at their own jobs. Page 6.

THE FRONT PAGE

in Munich nor in Rome, but in the heart of the little island which has repeatedly saved civilization and liberty in past centuries.

The struggle in the skies over London is being watched with bated breath all over the world, and with universal sympathy for the defenders except among those people who believe that the break-up of the British Empire would mean pickings of some sort or another for some aggressor nation or some doctrine of political autochry which they happen to admire. The numbers of these people are considerably fewer than they were a few months ago, and they will soon diminish even more rapidly.

Listening to England

CANADIANS owe a great debt to the British Broadcasting Corporation for the really amazing way in which it is dramatizing British feeling and British thought and transmitting them into this Dominion in the most vivid and impressive form. The war, with the accompanying realization of the necessity for using every available means in order to enable people outside of Great Britain to understand the

British case and the British attitude, has effected a great change in the policies of the B.B.C. It is now transmitting daily to Canada a great deal of material which is exactly the kind of thing which Canadians desire to hear. The voices of Mr. Priestley and Mr. Wickham Steed have become familiar to thousands of Canadians who two or three months ago had never heard of either of these gentlemen; and the actuality programs which are presented from time to time afford a startling insight into the state of mind of the ordinary Britisher during this cruel crisis.

The C.B.C. also is doing a very good job in the enlarged field which has been opened up for it by the war, although we think that it should have been possible to use a little more art in the propaganda for the Second War Loan. The C.B.C. has already a number of excellent commentators on war subjects, and is beginning this week to give a daily series of short talks on current developments by one of the ablest international experts in the country. We should like to see the national broadcasting system undertake a series of explanatory talks, by representatives of various classes and sections of the community, on the subject of the Sirois Commission Report and the question

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE Germans are living in terror of a delayed action bomb, too. It's the fighting spirit of an aroused America.

The Axis isn't working so well. If Italian men are running short of cloth for their suits, why doesn't Goering send them one of his uniforms?

What's this about a new cigarette lighter, one with an arrow that swings round and points to the nearest fellow who has a match?

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because when there's only one pair of clean socks left in the drawer they both match.

The Germans are callous, but there's one ruin they are regretful about in the attack on London. That is the ruin of the reputation of their air force.

The success of the R.A.F. in repulsing German attacks on London has had one good effect in Berlin. It has slowed up prediction.

Question of the Hour: "Can I have my holidays over again now that it's stopped raining?"

Women's hats are getting more sensible. Fashion note.

And we had been blaming the women all the time.

Canada's war effort may not be as large as some people want, but it certainly looms large beside Italy's.

The Nazis are promising Europeans a changed order of things. Yes, we know, a new and battered world.

Judging by their lack of success, German pilots must be getting the impression that they're not bombing Britain but the rock of Gibraltar.

Esther says the reason she keeps her radio on all the time is because when she turns it off she hears her neighbor's radio and it drives her crazy.

whether it should or should not be implemented by constitutional amendments in the near future. Obviously the views of those who oppose amendment should be given an equal chance with the views of those who advocate it, but such a discussion would at least awaken radio listeners to the fact that there is a grave constitutional problem and that it is not wholly impossible that anything should be done about it.

The Wheat Problem

WE REGRET very greatly that the Dominion Government has not, up to the time of writing these lines, arrived at a final and satisfactory decision concerning what can be done to put the Western farmer in possession of the cash which he so urgently needs, in exchange for the wheat crop which he has raised with every justifiable expectation of converting it into cash at the customary time.

The industrial producer does not as a rule produce until he has been assured of a pretty definite market for his product at a pretty definite price—a market not necessarily among the final consumers, but a perfectly satisfactory market so far as the producer is concerned, because it guarantees him cash in exchange for his goods as soon as they are produced, and transfers the burden and risk of carrying them to some intermediary party.

The agriculturist has no such advantage. He cannot get a contract for his produce before he has produced it. He just goes ahead and produces, in the confident hope that somebody will turn up to buy his goods when they are ready. And, at some price or other, somebody always does. Always, that is, except in this crop period of the year 1940, when the Canadian producer of wheat cannot find anybody to take a great deal of the wheat that he has produced, not because he is asking too high a price, but simply because there is nowhere to put it. This is a condition for which the wheat producer is in no way responsible; it is a direct result of the war and of the blockade against Europe. No wheat producer could have been expected to anticipate it, and no wheat producer could have done anything if he had anticipated it, except cut down on the production of wheat. He could not have substituted any other kind of production, and if he had cut down his wheat

(Continued on Page Three)

Mary Lowrey Ross takes a fling at the Dictators in her little skit, "Autarchy Begins At Home." You will find it on page 25.

Calling out men of certain age classes for medical examination, and if fit, to undergo military training for a period of 30 days within Canada, or the territorial waters thereof.



PROCLAMATION

ATHLONE
[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

PROCLAMATION

E. MIALL,
Acting Deputy Minister
of Justice, Canada

WHEREAS it is provided by The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, that the Governor in Council may make from time to time such orders and regulations requiring persons to place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada for the use within Canada or the territorial waters thereof, as may be deemed necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of Canada, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies or services essential to the life of the community:

AND WHEREAS pursuant to the powers therein contained, and the provisions of The War Measures Act, our Governor in Council did on the 27th day of August, 1940, make regulations to provide a system for calling out men for military training within Canada and the territorial waters thereof, such regulations being known as the National War Services Regulations, 1940:

AND WHEREAS pursuant to and in accordance with the said Regulations, it has been decided to call out for military training, as aforesaid, every male British Subject who is or has been at any time subsequent to the first day of September, 1939, ordinarily resident in Canada and who, on the first day of July, 1940, had reached the age of twenty-one years but had not yet reached the age on that date of twenty-two years or had reached the age of twenty-two years but had not yet reached the age on that date of twenty-three years, or who had reached the age of twenty-three years but had not yet reached the age on that date of twenty-four years, or who had reached the age of twenty-four years, but had not yet reached the age on that date of twenty-five years and who was on the fifteenth day of July, 1940, unmarried or a widower without child or children:

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that pursuant to The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, and the War Measures Act, and pursuant to and in accordance with the National War Services Regulations, 1940, promulgated under the provisions of the said Acts, we do hereby call out the aforesaid classes of men to submit themselves for medical examination and to undergo military training for a period of thirty days within Canada or the territorial waters thereof, and to report at such places and times and in such manner and to such authorities or persons as may be notified to them respectively by a Divisional Registrar of an Administrative Division appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the above mentioned regulations.

OF ALL OF WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Dear Uncle, Our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS FREDERICK GEORGE, Earl of Athlone, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Colonel in Our Army (retired), having the honorary rank of Major-General, One of Our Personal Aides-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this eleventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty, and in the fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command, E. H. COLEMAN, Under-Secretary of State.

Published for the information of those concerned
by the authority and courtesy of

HONOURABLE JAMES G. GARDINER,
Minister of National War Services.

The above is verbatim copy of Proclamation appearing in The Canada Gazette, No. 25, Vol. LXXXIV, September 13th, 1940.

P. 14

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Candy and Winning the War

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR prize war suggestion is that Canadians should abstain from eating pie, cake, sweets or candies for the duration, because "an athlete in training is forbidden even to nibble at these delicacies." Pie is hard to digest, but what is there against cake and candies? These foods give energy, which is a most important requisite.

I served under the most successful track coach in Canada, and a stickler for condition. Pie was taboo, and potatoes unless baked, and smoking instant dismissal from the team. We were fed chocolate-covered raisins between events to keep up our pep.

I have heard of rowing crews racing on lump sugar, of marathon swimmers being fed chocolate all around the course.

P. SMITH

Toronto.

We agree that our prize-winner should have made an exception in favor of the simpler forms of chocolate. The point about the sugar foods is well taken as regards persons in actual training or on service, who are expending a good deal of energy; but our prize-winner's suggestions were intended for those who are still following their ordinary occupations, which for many of us are largely sedentary, and therefore need more exercise than they can conveniently get. It was for these that the further suggestion of the "walk to work" was put forward. These people are likely to be getting quite enough sugar in their ordinary diet, and would be better off with less.

EDITOR.

The Exchange Cordon

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

ABOUT the export of money from England to Canada: My son went to Britain for advanced medical studies several months before the war broke out. He signed on with the British medical services and is now at a hospital at Dover. He had a life insurance premium to meet in Nova Scotia and was not allowed to send it, thus incurring the loss of protection if he had not had somebody here to take care of it for him. Surely such regulations are a hindrance to war effort.

G. R. MCKEAN

Centre Burlington, N.S.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

A CANADIAN lady (my sister) who married an Englishman and lives in England draws her income from the family estate in Canada. She has sent an English lady, a connection by marriage, to Canada with two children, intending that the Canadian estate should provide the necessary funds for these, while the husband of the English lady should remit a like sum to her in England. Strange to say, even this is not allowed.

S. A. HEWARD

Toronto.

North Americanism

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE ill that men do and write survives them. The political heirs of the late Goldwin Smith and the late W. D. Gregory display the same animosity against the British connection as did their political fathers. Both men were animated by an ardent preference for North American ideals. Their political heirs seem almost worse than their forbears, for they seize upon the mother country's time of stress in defence of human freedom, for their attempt to draw Canada into the American Republic.

As an officer of the English-Speaking Union, I have long worked for a better understanding between the great republic and the greatest of Empires. It is surely through such better understanding and by effective co-operation in foreign policy

that the Western world may obtain its best guarantee of democratic security and that world peace may be promoted.

Intelligent Americans recognize England's Magna Charta and Bill of Rights and such English institutions as free speech, a free press and free representative government as part of their own heritage. American writers latterly have been recalling that even the Monroe Doctrine was initiated by the British Minister, Canning, who offered to assist the young United States in defending the New World against aggressive Old World combinations of powers.

Such Americans gratefully admit that for one hundred years the British Navy has made the Monroe Doctrine feasible, has in fact been the chief protection of the Republic on the Atlantic side. They know how frequently in bygone days United States citizens whose lives were threatened in foreign countries took refuge under the Union Jack. It has been the practice of some Canadian speakers and newspapers to orate about the three thousand miles of unfortified boundary between Canada and the United States, counting that achievement to these two countries for righteousness. These writers and talkers, either through ignorance or with a desire to flatter the immediate audience, have entirely ignored the fundamental fact that this undefended boundary was established by treaty between Great Britain and the U.S.

In the same mood some of our publicists now labor to pervert the latest agreement of co-operation between Washington and London into a separatist movement of Canada from the Mother Country. The correct view was clearly set forth by a staff writer of the New York Times in its Sunday issue of September 8. This writer said: "A new chapter of world history was written last week—perhaps the most important chapter of our time—as several of our navy's World War destroyers cast off their lines in the Boston Navy Yard and headed for Canadian water. As these vessels steamed toward Halifax they were not only symbols of an ever closer Anglo-American rapprochement, but, in the opinion of some observers, they sealed what in effect is an official alliance between the English-speaking nations."

Such an alliance is the hope of civilization. In the face of that truism, a few Little-Canadians seek to magnify the North American angle at the expense of the British Empire, and that at the very moment when the British people fight single-handed against the powers of darkness in defence of every bit of freedom we enjoy, of every privilege and institution we hold dear.

F. D. L. SMITH.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

production to the quantity which can be taken into elevators he would have gravely impaired the finances of the West and deprived the world of foodstuffs which, while it cannot use them immediately, it may urgently need in the near future.

In these circumstances we feel that it is the duty of the Government to see that the Canadian wheat raiser receives the amount of cash which is indispensably necessary to pay off his customary autumn obligations, no matter whether anybody is ready to take charge of his wheat in an elevator or other kind of storage or not. That storage on the farm is unsatisfactory and risky we readily admit; but it is not the farmer's fault that wheat has to be stored on the farm, and unless he can get a substantial amount of cash when the crop is brought in he will not be able even to make the necessary preparation for storing it. The case seems to be one for the exercise of a certain amount of imagination at Ottawa.

The Red Cross

TWO or three weeks ago SATURDAY NIGHT presented its readers with a collection of exceptionally interesting photographs of the Taplow Hospital in England which has just been presented to the Canadian Government by the Canadian Red Cross for the use of Canadian soldiers. We suppose that we should be ashamed of ourselves for the fact that the reading matter which accompanied these pictures made no mention whatever of the Canadian Red Cross or of the donation. But the sad truth is that the people who took the pictures, and the people who wrote the captions for them, both of them naturally in England, said nothing about the connection of the Canadian Red Cross with the matter, and were probably as ignorant about it as we were. For we have to admit, to our sorrow, that in these busy days we find it quite impossible, amid all our other multifarious activities, to keep track of the innumerable good works carried on by the Canadian Red Cross and to ascribe the proper credit for them whenever it is due.

Perhaps we may be forgiven if in this issue we remind our readers that the pictures showed a highly efficient hospital which is obviously doing excellent work and equally obviously ready to do it on a much larger scale if and when the occasion arises; and that these same readers will have an excellent opportunity of aiding in this work and a great many other vitally important services of a non-belligerent character connected with the war, by subscribing generously during the campaign for funds for the Canadian Red Cross which will commence on Monday next.

Decline of Education

ONE of the most unfortunate effects—probably the most unfortunate effect—of the very heavy strain put upon provincial finances by the combined burdens of relief and highway costs is the tendency, which will probably be increased, towards the curtailment of provincial grants in aid of education. In an article in the current *Canadian Forum*, Isabel Thomas remarks that the provincial governments, instead of gradually assuming a greater proportion of educational costs, have actually begun in some instances to reduce their grants to the local municipalities. "There is no longer any hope of the provincial government assuming 50 per cent of the costs of education as is done in Great Britain; nor can we reasonably hope that in the Federal field the recommendations of the Sirois Report will be adopted, thereby setting provincial government funds free for education." The distressing result of this is that its tragic consequences will fall almost entirely upon municipalities and districts in a poor economic condition, with relatively little assessable property—the precise districts in which it is most desirable that educational facilities should be excellent, in order to offset the other disadvantages under which their youth must suffer. As Miss Thomas puts it, "Increasingly will it be true that the child brought up in an impoverished community will receive a much poorer education than a child brought up in a prosperous community."

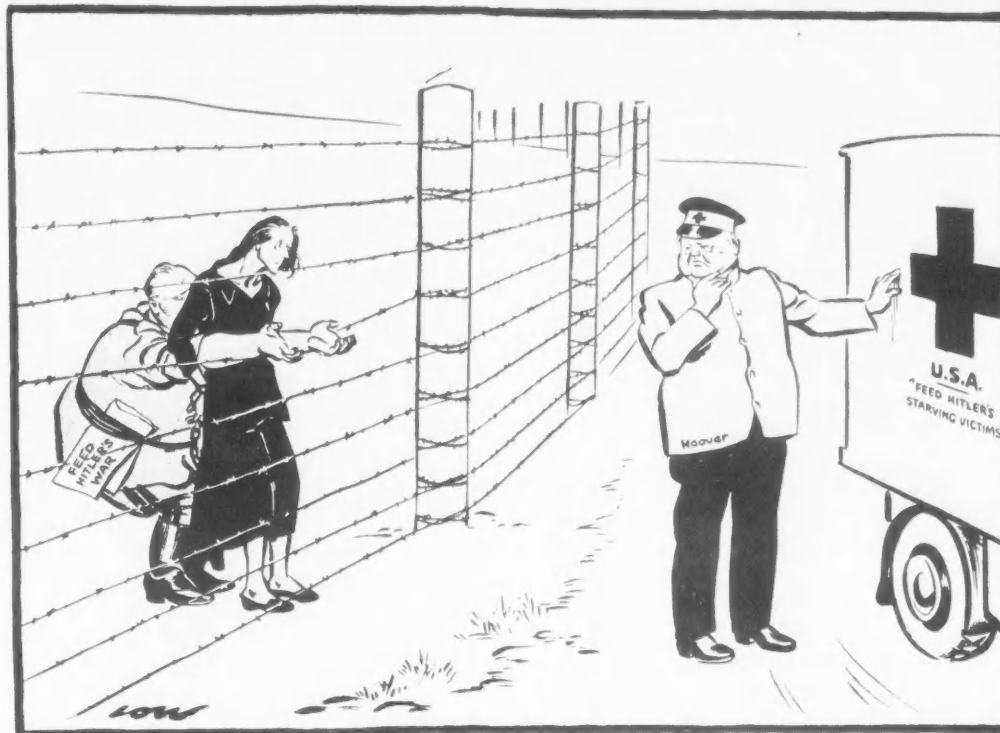
This is an absolute negation of democracy, and an open invitation to unrest and civil disturbance. Democracy can be operated only upon the basis of reasonable equality of oppor-

tunity for everybody. Equality of attainment is obviously not possible, but equality of opportunity is, and should be secured. The latest theories of the science of genetics, in those countries in which it is permissible to pursue it with an open mind, have thoroughly discredited the idea that heredity is a major and uncontrollable factor in producing differences of intelligence, character or adaptability between different racial groups or social classes. Eugenics may almost be said to have become a science of environments. In the latest volume on the subject, "Preface to Eugenics," Frederick Osborn, a director of the American Eugenics Society, says: "In the limited environment of isolated and marginal people, good heredity capacities do not have a chance to develop as they would in a better environment. An environment equalized at a higher level would show up a superior heredity in great numbers of persons now at a low level of development." Slum-dwellers are made by slums, whether rural or urban, and to throw upon slum-dwellers, with their inadequate resources, the major part of the burden of educating their own children is simply to condemn them to be slum-dwellers in perpetuity. We hope that Miss Thomas' estimate of the probability of the Sirois Report being pigeon-holed is an error, for there does not seem to be much chance that the rest of her arguments are anything but correct.

In The Common Peril

THE amazing drawing together of the American Republic and the British Commonwealth of Nations which is now taking place in the face of a common peril threatening the liberties of both must obviously have an immense effect upon Canada. SATURDAY NIGHT does not believe that that drawing together is temporary, although it must not be forgotten that there are strong elements in the United States which are bitterly opposed to it, and which, though they are now being somewhat silenced by the general American realization that the United States needs a strong British Empire, will no doubt be raised again when that Empire's military superiority over its enemies is once more assured. It seems fairly obvious that the Empire cannot draw closer to the United States without Canada drawing closer also; or in other words, that an alliance between Great Britain and the United States means an even more intimate alliance between Canada and the United States.

Some Canadians seem to have been seized with a fear that such an intimate alliance must inevitably end in the annexation of Canada to the United States. Mr. F. D. L. Smith, formerly editor of the *Mail and Empire* up to the time of its amalgamation with the *Globe*, in a letter elsewhere in this issue appears to feel that a campaign for the promotion of annexation is already going on, and that Mr. Goldwin Gregory, several of whose articles have recently appeared in our columns, is its chief propagandist. We have examined what Mr. Gregory has been saying in SATURDAY NIGHT with considerable care, and we must confess that we cannot find any signs of his being a propagandist for anything more than a most friendly and receptive attitude on the part of Canada towards the sympathetic advances in the matter of her defence that the United States is now making—advances which our sister nation on the North American continent is obviously making mainly for the sake of her own security, but which seem nevertheless to be animated by a most friendly disposition toward the Dominion. Mr. Gregory has, of course, to struggle against the imputation of being the intellectual heir of Goldwin Smith and the heir by blood of one of Goldwin Smith's most intimate associates. But a great deal of



THE FRUSTRATION OF PITY

—R. L. L.

water has flowed down the St. Lawrence since Goldwin Smith ceased to use his voice and pen for the purpose of extending the sway of Washington to Hudson's Bay and the polar oceans. We do not know what Goldwin Smith's view would be concerning political union if he were alive today; but we are sure that there are very few people in the United States or Canada now who are aiming at anything so radical. Most Americans, and an immense majority of Canadians, we are confident, feel that North America benefits greatly from having on this continent, as a neighbor and intimate friend of the United States, a nation which carries on the British parliamentary and monarchical system of democracy and is closely associated with similar nations all over the world by the bond of union of the British Crown. If the British group and the American nation come closer together, why should we have to assume that Canada will be swallowed up by the Americans?

Gentlemanly Uncle Sam

ONE of the heart-warming features of the transfer of the first group of American destroyers to the British Navy, which took place last week in "an eastern Canadian port", was that the ships were handed over completely equipped to the least detail. Not only were there full stores of food, fuel, and other normal necessities, there were even three typewriters per ship, and of the very latest model, at that. It is to be noted that these vessels, survivors of the last war, had not been in commission for many years previous to the transfer, and "refitting" scarcely called for the job that was done. The answer (which we all knew anyway) is that this neighbor of ours is a gentleman.

Light On Race Prejudice

THE Canadian Conference of Christians and Jews is to be congratulated upon its publication of a monthly bulletin, *Fellowship*. This little periodical is devoted to creating a closer sympathy and understanding between Jew and Gentile by a sober presentation of the facts and fallacies upon which anti-Semitism is based. The contributors are all high in the social and religious field and the articles are rich in historical and factual value. It should be obvious today that anti-Semitism is one of the most insidious and potent weapons at the disposal of Nazi propagandists in sowing disunity and suspicion among the nations they

hope to undermine. In times of great stress people are prone to accept uncritically rumors and accusations which normally they would subject to more careful scrutiny. At this time it is especially desirable that pernicious racial doctrine be fully and fairly exposed. *Fellowship* is performing a laudable service to this end, without animosity or recriminations, in a spirit of tolerant inter-religious cooperation. There is need for this journal in Canada and we hope that the light it sheds may carry far.

A Voice To Be Heard

IT IS to be hoped that the Canadian Government knows what a good thing it has got in the person of Flight-Lieutenant Wallace Barton, formerly of Lindsay, Ont., and now an officer of the British Air Force. Mr. Barton has fought with distinction in the R.A.F. in France. His return to Canada was due to his being selected as one of the training officers for the great Empire Air Training scheme. But his friends in Lindsay decided that they would like to hear about the work of the R.A.F. in France, and one of the service clubs got Flight-Lieutenant Barton to talk to them on that subject. By extraordinary good fortune, he happens to be not only an excellent officer, and therefore naturally a modest and personable young man, but also a speaker who can tell his story with ease, clarity, and a considerable amount of literary effect. His success with the Lindsay audience was immediate and overwhelming, and led to reports which in turn brought about, after much untangling of red tape, an invitation to speak at the Canadian and Empire Clubs luncheon in Toronto at the launching of the Second War Loan. Here, before an audience composed of most of the leading business men and financial men of Ontario, whose somewhat hard-boiled visages might well have staggered a much more experienced speaker, he repeated his Lindsay success; and last week he spoke over a CBC national hook-up and did an excellent job.

Normally we should hesitate to suggest the withdrawal of any experienced and accomplished fighting flier from either of the two supremely necessary tasks, of defending the British Isles, and of training men who will later participate in that defence and in the attack upon Germany. But the public in this country is in such urgent need of speakers who will bring them into personal contact with the war, in a way in which only one who has actually participated in it can do it, that we are quite convinced that the interests of the Empire will be well served if Flight-Lieutenant Barton is allowed to make a tour of Canada and to address from fifty to a hundred of the best audiences that can be brought together to hear him. Canada has a very special interest in the work of the R.A.F. and of that brilliant group of young Canadians in it of which this officer is so fine an example. He should be able to do things to the heart of the Canadian people which all the speeches of all the cabinet ministers in Ottawa and the nine provincial capitals can never do. His is the voice of the Canadian fighting man in the greatest struggle of the world's history. He speaks to us in the name of his fellow Canadian fighters, and no loyal Canadian can listen to him unmoved.

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Is This War the Herald of a World Revolution?

BY JACK ANDERS

MILLIONS of men and women are asking today: "Is this a world revolution?" Many of them hope it is, others are afraid it is. In the first group there are about two theories per person, in the second group there is nothing but haze. Both groups together are only a small minority of the people who are able to ask the question, and who ought to take an interest in it. The majority are indifferent. Because of their being indifferent they are the hope of those who wish for a world revolution, for they could easily be swayed at the critical moment. Is such a critical moment approaching?

A revolution need not be a world revolution. But many revolutions in history occurred in a chain which spanned large parts of the world, without its always being visible on the surface that the links of the chain were made in the same forge. Take the Industrial Revolution. We must be careful here about our terms. The Industrial Revolution was a revolution in the same sense in which we say the aeroplane has revolutionized our age. But it brought in its train a number of real social and political revolutions, the peaks of which were those of 1789 and 1848.

Napoleon was the executor of the French Revolution. That upheaval itself was the consequence of the fact that the political regime of the time, and its social structure, were no longer in keeping with the current social development, especially with the technical development of industrial production. A lasting success of Napoleon would have secured the cream of the world's markets for his Continental System. Even his failure presented the Continental nations with the benefits of a revolution which they had not made at all. Napoleon made it for them, and they did not even notice it.

Enemies of Planning

This brief historical observation will serve to throw a clearer light on present-day problems.

Mr. B. K. Sandwell said in SATURDAY NIGHT last week that certain circles of the youth on this North American continent hope for a victory of Hitler, because they think that, if Hitler wins the war, he will establish a planned economy covering the whole of Europe, and that in this case the Americas would be compelled to plan, too. And planning the young people want, even at the price of a Hitler victory. In other words, they want somebody else to carry out, from a distance, the social revolution of America. They are generously prepared to enjoy the fruits, but they shirk the risk of manning the barricades. There are only two explanations possible: either they are cowards, or they feel that a social revolution in America has no chance at present.

The first alternative is a sorry business, besides which it offers no scope for discussion. But the second alternative is interesting. They regard a Hitler victory, not as preparing the

ground for a social revolution in America, but as giving them a ready harvest where they have not sowed. Without a Hitler victory, they think, those classes in America which are opposed to planning are so firmly entrenched that they cannot be overthrown by a revolution. If this is so, and obviously it is, it surpasses normal understanding how anyone can hope that these same classes would suddenly go in for planning just because Hitler won.

Certainly there would be enormous pressure on the American economy, if Hitler established a planned European economy. Certainly great efforts would be made to relieve this pressure by trading with Hitler, provided that he would want to trade with America. But even if he did, America's problem would not be solved. The logical way out, as things are, would not be that America would introduce planning, but that, in the end, she would have to go to war against Hitler. That the young people entirely miss this point shows the immaturity of their thinking.

Hitler No Planner

They assume that planning in America will have to come about automatically if and when America faces a planned Europe. As for that, we have not seen planning come about automatically in any country that has been trading with Soviet Russia. And, after all, trading with Soviet Russia would be important enough, at least for many smaller nations, to induce them to stretch a point in regard to their economic structure.

They also assume further that Hitler would introduce planning in Europe if he won. This assumption seems to be based on the belief that he has introduced planning in Germany. The first part cannot be proved, although most indications speak against it; the second part is not true.

If planning means, apart from many other things, the abolition of the profit motive, and without this the word would hardly have a meaning at all, it is difficult to see how Hitler could be called a planner. It is true that he has curbed the profit motive, but he has never dreamed of abolishing it. He has curbed it only for a set purpose: to avoid inflation during the period of his rearmament. Naturally the curb has been retained during the war. But it looks rather queer that a man who is always thundering against the "pluto-democracies" has never approached the problem of expropriating anyone except labor organizations, religious institutions of the Christian Churches, and Jews. Although the German economy today definitely presents the appearance of being planned, one thing is paramount: that by a stroke of the pen Hitler could at any moment decree complete socialization, or re-establish complete freedom of enterprise. It is easy to see that he would pursue the second course if he wins. If he loses he will, of course, not

have to decide the question. In passing we want to remark that unfortunately this view might induce an entirely different circle of people to look with favor upon a victory of Hitler. But their sinister designs are well-known, and, we hope, well watched.

Hitler has always brandished the threat of socialization in order to coerce his industrialists. But that is as far as his "socialism" has hitherto gone. For having allowed themselves to be coerced, the industrialists expect their reward after the war. They would get it if they won, not because Hitler would keep faith with them, but for a different reason. Hitler would not want to accept the responsibility for the transition from war to peace economy, which even in a victorious Germany would be turbulent. He would leave the job to private enterprise, which is more capable of doing it than his sterile economic advisers. Moreover, this course would provide him with a scapegoat. In any case, if he has not socialized by now, it would be folly to expect that he would do it after his victory.

If Hitler is, then, a doubtful social revolutionist, is there anything in the assertion that revolution is in the air now as it was in that long line of revolutions from 1789 to 1848? We said that social development and social-political structure were then no longer in keeping, and this was the cause of the revolutions. But when England fought Napoleon, it was not a war of a new economic order against an old one. Both participants had adopted the new economic order; the war was to determine which should have the greater share of the wealth that that order was bound to create. Today such a war would be called, in the language of the time, an imperialist war.

What Is Imperialist War?

Is the present war an imperialist war? The loudest proclaimers of the theory that it is an imperialist war are the Communists; and this is strange, for if Hitler were really working for a planned economy this would not be an imperialist war, it would be the struggle of a new economic order against the old capitalism—a step towards world revolution. We can agree with the Communists to this extent, that Hitler is not the champion of a new economic order. But that does not mean that we draw the inference that this is an imperialist war. So far as the aggressor is concerned, it is no doubt the most naked imperialist enterprise that was ever started; but only the most unrealistic dreamer can assert that Britain by defending herself puts herself in the same category.

However, if the war itself is not a step towards world revolution, is world revolution nevertheless on the way, brought about by other forces? Is the basis of the old capitalist economic order still tenable, or is real

economic revolution in the air? The war may have been started with no such objective as world revolution, and yet its outcome may do much to bring it about. And ironically enough, it is the defeat of Hitler which may bring about the situation which Mr. Sandwell's young people expect to ensue from his victory.

For it is quite possible that after her defeat Germany may try the one thing she has not yet tried—genuine Communism, and a close economic tie-up with Russia. And in that case, what is left of the Western World would have no alternatives except to plan and make the best of it in competition with the planning of Germany and Russia, or to face an endless period of wars.

This still leaves unanswered the question whether capitalism has become untenable. As a matter of fact it is a question that cannot be answered at all. It is a question of the strongest armies and air forces. Feudalism and absolutism were out of date a hundred years be-

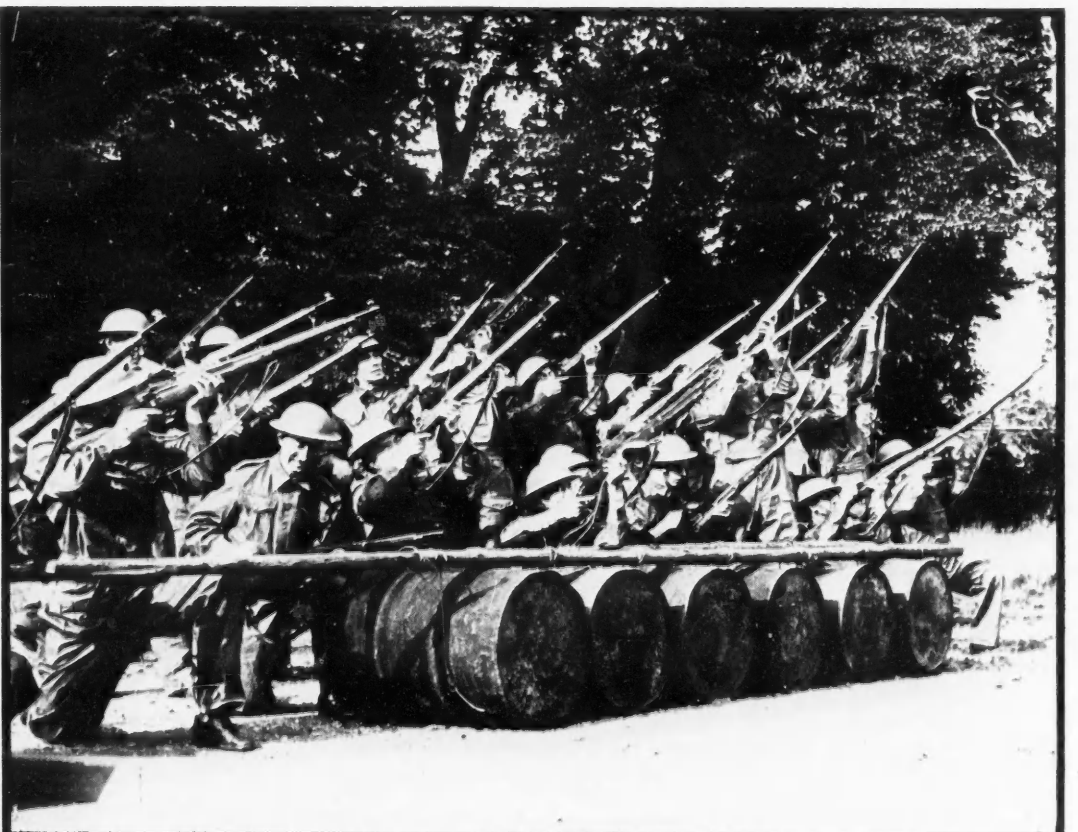
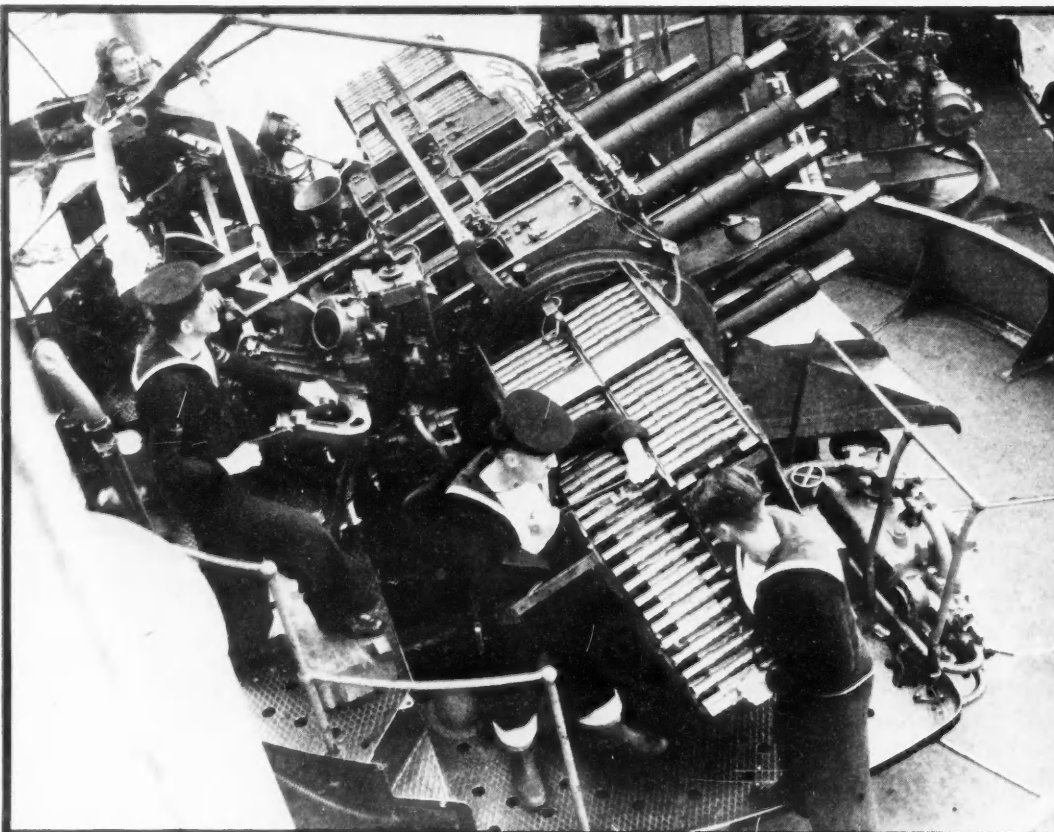
THE FLUTE

NOW in the faded company
Of wills, and keepsake letters tied
With lovers' knots and sprigs of rosemary,
His flute within the dark desk lay,
And never was the key turned in the lock.
The seasons came of harvest moons
Cleaving the maples, drifting high and clear;
Quinces and cherries fruited year by year,
And winter's cold rasped through the ticking clock
The brilliant, watchful emerald eyes
In the sheaf of peacock feathers lost their stare;
The cat, that striped Jezebel, grew old and wise;
But no one turned the key or came to play
Of Banks and Braes, of darling Nelly Gray,
Of Jeannie, Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair.

LENORE A. PRATT.

fore they were finally shattered by the French Revolution; and during those hundred years there were many people who thought that there must be a better economic order than feudalism, and they fought for their convictions. In the end their fight established modern capitalism; but it was not established because feudalism had become untenable, it was established because the revolutionists had the better bayonets. It would be rash indeed to say that they had the better bayonets because the economic system they wanted was the better system. We, their descendants, believe that it was the better system, but Rousseau and Danton could not have stated that as a fact.

All that we, and the Rousseaus and Dantons of today, can say is that wars and the aftermath of wars offer the only chance for revolution in an age such as ours. Revolutions can no longer arise in an era of peace. But this does not mean that revolution will necessarily come during or after this war. If it does come, let us say in Germany, and is successful, it will have repercussions on the whole world. And only our descendants will be able to say whether or not it is worth the price.



THE AERIAL DEFENCE GUNS OF GREAT BRITAIN TAKE MANY FORMS, FROM THE POM POMS ON HER WARSHIPS TO THE RIFLES OF HER HOME GUARD.

"Jay" Took These Pictures of London in '36



AT THE FOOT OF FLEET STREET. ST. PAULS IN THE BACKGROUND



LOOKING ACROSS THE CITY FROM THE TOP OF ST. PAULS



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FROM GREEN PARK



A SCENE ON THE THAMES NEAR LONDON BRIDGE

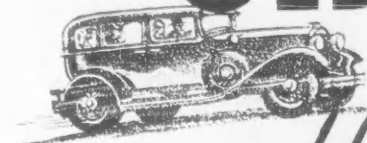


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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

You Can Help by Slugging at Your Own Job

BY P. M. RICHARDS

Our Financial Editor has something to say this week which I think should reach a wider public than that to which he ordinarily addresses himself in his own portion of SATURDAY NIGHT. I have therefore asked him to be a guest columnist in this space, and to say here some things which I think urgently need to be said to everybody who has any share in the productive work of Canada.—B. K. SANDWELL.

MOST people in this country are now pretty well resigned to the idea that we must use totalitarian methods in order to defeat Germany and Italy, and actually we have traveled some distance in this direction. What we haven't quite grasped is that this process has to be carried a good deal further yet; that we have to effect further increases in efficiency all along the line; that this involves not only a greater degree of control and integration of our economy than we have achieved yet, but also the fullest possible "rationalization" of operations by each individual company.

This job of promoting national efficiency cannot be done by government alone. Last week in "The Business Front" I referred to growing problems for government in connection with such things as the lack of limitation on wage increases in the face of the limitation on profits, the

problem of excess wheat and the wheat price guarantee, and the general trend toward an inflationary rise in prices. We have, as a nation, not only to reach some sort of workable solutions for these and similar problems, but also, in the interests of our war effort, to do our utmost to make our whole economy operate in such a way that waste is eliminated or reduced as far as practicably possible—waste of materials and capital and waste of time, brains, energy and productive capacity.

The Germans have been doing this very job in their country for years, with marked success, and now it's up to us to do it equally well or better. It is likely to be a bit more difficult for us because we, being still a democracy, have to have regard for private rights and individual justice, which are not considered at all by our enemies. But, against this, there is the inspiring fact that, for us, the job is one to be done voluntarily by free men, not at the behest of a dictator.

Face New Demands

Canada, as the chief Empire source of war supplies outside of Britain itself, is now faced with the possibility, even likelihood, that Britain's own ability to produce planes and other vital needs will be reduced, perhaps sharply, by intensified German bombing, resulting in increased demands on this country. Canada must be able to meet this need. We must take care of any British deficiencies. The situation calls for a further stepping-up of our whole war effort.

Clearly there is a limit to the increase in production that can be achieved through governmental organization, direction and control; beyond that point increase can only be effected by the greater efficiency of industry itself, more particularly by greater co-ordination between groups of industry, between the members of each group and within each individual company. Much can be done in each of these fields. It must be done, too, because productive activity is already approaching a level that promises, before long, to occupy virtually every foot of existing factory space in Canada, and new capacity requires time and money to provide.

While Canadian business men can properly leave to the government the task of taking care of the technicalities of a "total" war effort, those who recognize the need for greater na-

tional efficiency and production can themselves do something about it by working to increase the productivity of their own organizations. And they will help if they do this whether their companies produce munitions or shoes or electric lamps, as all are parts of and support the national economy. One important way that production can be increased is by the improvement of management—labor relations.

Letting the Workers In

An example of what can be done in this respect is provided by Canada Packers Limited, which last January gave one of its plant workers (chosen by ballot by all the workers) a seat on its board of directors. Officials of the company say that this worker-directorship is much more than a gesture of goodwill toward the employees; it is a recognition of their right to a voice in the management of the company's affairs; furthermore, it has already produced practical benefits and will be continued permanently. The plant employees will elect one of their number to this position each year. All the other directors are senior men in the company's employ. Canada Packers already had a profit-sharing system and various insurance and other employee welfare plans in operation and enjoyed excellent relations with its employees.

It is well to remember that nothing is more productive than loyalty. The worker imbued with loyalty to the organization of which he is a part will produce twice as much as the worker not so inspired. Churchill, Bevin, Morrison and Beaverbrook have brought about a great increase in British production by raising the morale of workers. Indeed, the response to their efforts has been such that concern is felt regarding the physical ability of British workers to stand the strain of the long hours they are voluntarily putting in. Canadian industry is doing very well right now, but it too can increase its production, and probably very substantially, by adopting the spirit now animating industry in Britain.

Canadian business executives and other leaders can also contribute personally and show an example to those under them by working harder and longer at their own jobs. The situation today calls for less time on the golf course, shorter luncheon intervals, fewer casual "conferences," and more real slugging at the job. Britain, the Empire and this Dominion today need the utmost of which we are capable.

For a Fast-Moving Unit

BY H. C. MASON

THE enemy has perfected the organization and use of mixed arms in small, fast-moving, self-contained, easily-controlled units—a tank, motor cycle detachment, infantry, machine guns, and light howitzers all moving together under one command. This local control permits speed in decision and initiation of movement; the motorization and smallness of the units gives speed in movement; the smallness of the unit and the mixture of arms cuts down delay by simplifying or eliminating staff work and inter-communication problems before and during action; the mixture of arms gives the local commander flexible power. If he meets infantry or machine gun resistance, all the weapons he needs to deal with it are right there under his hand. If he bumps into a pillbox or strong point, his guns are right up with the rest of the unit, without delay.

In case of a break-through, the fast-moving units are able to exploit the advantage rapidly. They do not require preliminary staff work before moving, as do large units of separate arms. Even without tanks, small motorized units can spread out

rapidly, terrorizing civilian population, cutting lines of supply and communication. They are hard to run down. When and if cornered, they have enough fire-power to be tough problems, unless the counter-force has fast-moving field guns right along with it.

Obviously we can meet these developments only by meeting speed with speed, fast manoeuvre with fast manoeuvre, speedy local decision with speedy local decision, fire-power with superior fire-power at point of contact. Equally obviously, we are not going to have enough tanks for a long time, and tanks require trained crews and organized fuel supply.

I therefore suggest the addition to our military establishment of small, motorized, mixed-arm units, each including:

- (a) Motorcycle scout detachment, with light machine guns.
- (b) Motorized infantry detachment, with
- (c) Motorized machine gun detachment, with anti-aircraft mounts for at least two guns.
- (d) Motorized artillery detachment, with at least two guns.

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The Meaning of Nazi Terrorism

BY THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.

THOSE who have known Germans in private life, who have perhaps visited their country and enjoyed their hospitality, and have found them as a rule very decent people, easier for us to understand and get on with than Frenchmen or Italians, must wonder why it is that as a nation they are the dirtiest fighters, the most shameless liars, and the most brutal conquerors in the world.

If I were to copy the theologians who trace all our imperfections back to Adam's unfortunate curiosity in the Garden of Eden I should say that "in Martin Luther" all Germans have sinned. This, however, requires some justification.

The ethics of the Gospels are individual and universal. Our Lord tells us next to nothing about our duties as members of a highly organized community. Galilean peasants had nothing to do with the government of the Roman Empire. They knew nothing of feudalism or industrialism or capitalism or nationalism. Life for them was reduced to its simplest elements. The Gospel was a message of spiritual redemption, not of social reform.

What we now call the social question, meaning economic problems, was

left on one side with almost contemptuous indifference.

The small brotherhoods of early Christians maintained the same attitude. The law of love solved their small difficulties towards each other. The institutions of society, including slavery, were just acquiesced in, though some of them were inwardly undermined.

But the time came when a great difficulty had to be faced. How can we live in the world as citizens of a State which includes among its institutions war, criminal justice, the acquisition of wealth, and perhaps slavery, and yet obey the Sermon on the Mount?

Luther's Compromise

The Church turned for help to the noblest of the pagan philosophies, Stoicism, which like Christianity was individual and universal and indeed was rather like Christianity without the law of love. Calvinism is Christianized Stoicism.

The Stoics taught that there is an absolute Law of Nature, which does not recognize any of these human institutions, and also a relative Law of Nature which we have to obey while we live under present conditions.

The Christians adopted this idea, only adding that the Law of Nature must be interpreted by the Law of Christ, and that the relative Law of Nature applies to mankind "in a state of sin." Those who wished to take upon themselves "the whole yoke of the Lord" must leave the world and live in religious houses.

The Christian conscience was never quite happy about this compromise, which was thought to be sanctioned by Christ's words to the rich young man, "If thou wilt be perfect, sell all thou hast and follow me." At the Reformation the prevailing view was that this double standard could not be accepted. We are all bound to obey the commands of Christ.

This left the old conflict between religious and secular ethics quite unsolved. Martin Luther made a new compromise, which has had disastrous consequences, not only for Germany, where his teaching was most popular, but for Europe generally. He taught that Christianity is a matter for the individual only, not for the State. The State is not only not bound by the teaching of Christ; it need not obey any moral principles at all.

Ever since the time of Luther, this horrible doctrine has been openly taught in Germany by theologians, philosophers and historians.

We can hardly avoid some kind of compromise, and neither the Catholic nor the Calvinist solutions are satisfactory. Baxter, in his "Christian Directory," wrote that "if God show you a way in which you may lawfully get more than in another way, without wrong to your soul or to any other, if you refuse this and choose the less gainful way, you cross one of the ends of your calling and you refuse to be God's steward." Calvin has been the prophet of the acquisitive society.

Another writer of the same school points out that the virtues enjoined on Christians—"diligence, moderation, sobriety and thrift"—are the very qualities most needed for commercial success.

This is not much like the New Testament; but it is much less poisonous than the doctrine that the State can do no wrong. That this is the accepted view in Germany I could show, if I chose, by several more quotations.

How any decent person can hold such a doctrine I cannot understand. It has often been acted upon by other nations, but hardly ever explicitly defended. Frederick the Great may have been as shameless as Hitler. "I take what I want," he said; "I can always find pedants to prove my rights." Still, even he found it necessary to justify his conduct, honestly or otherwise.

Quite apart from the crimes and perfidies and cruelties which have been committed lately by the Germans under the plea that the State is supermoral, there are two consider-

ations which show how absurd it is. Is our own State the only one which enjoys the privilege of being above right and wrong?

It would be difficult to maintain this. But if two of these glorious beings come into conflict, what is to happen? Are they to exterminate each other, using any weapons, however contrary to the usages of civilized nations, to destroy each other?

If there is no super-national law of justice and humanity, no absolute standard of right and wrong which applies to States as well as to individuals, we are back in the jungle, in the state of things predicted in one of the old Norse Eddas:

*Wind time! Wolf time! There shall come a year
When no man on earth his brother
man shall spare.*

The other objection is equally decisive. Why should the national State be the only corporation which is exempt from the code of morals?

There is no special sacredness about the State. We all belong to a great many societies, some narrower and some wider than the State. We owe a

limited but positive allegiance to our family, our place of education, our church, our profession or trade, to the comity of civilized nations, to humanity at large.

Why should we render to Caesar, and only to Caesar, the things that are God's, and the things that are our own?

The three most powerful international centres of loyalty are the Communist International, the Jews, and the Roman Catholic Church. Hitler has chosen to antagonize all three, and they will all get their knives into him sooner or later.

If it is to be a scuffle of gangsters, the Communists are a match for him. If he is to fight the other two, no doubt "sufferance is the badge of all our tribe," and no doubt "it is the duty of the Church to receive blows and not to inflict them"; but a wiser man would take good care not to get on the wrong side of these two long-suffering groups. They know how to make things unpleasant for their enemies.

There have been great Germans, such as Kant and Goethe, who have been quite free from this detestable heresy. Their countrymen may some day be willing to listen to them again.

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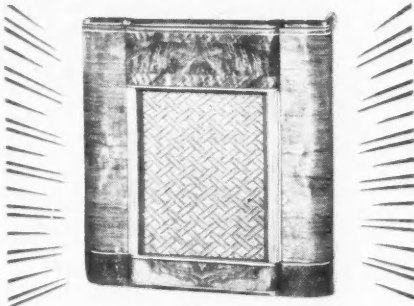
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THE HITLER WAR

Great Britain Has New Planes

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

I SUPPOSE the title of this article is an imposture. I don't know what new planes Britain has, or when she is going to bring them out. But I do know she has new planes, and I wouldn't be surprised to hear of them being in the air any day. And I know something of what they will be like. Without divulging any military secrets it can be said that they will be faster, bombers as well as fighters, that they will mount cannon as well as machine guns, and carry some sort of armor protection.

Speed, gun size and armor—it is for all the world like the naval race between Britain and Germany before and during the last war. Each side would like to bring out a bomber faster than the other's fighters, or proof against their attack. Each must make sure that it has a new fighter ready, faster than any bomber the other may produce. At the same time the perennial race between gun-powder and armor protection, which has gone on between the tank and the anti-tank gun ever since 1916, has taken to the skies. The cannon which many German planes now mount outrange British machine-guns, and can blow a large hole in a fabric or thin-aluminum-covered planes. So the British must have cannon to match them, and some sort of armor protection for fliers, instruments and motors.

What happens when the enemy's bombers are faster than your fighters can be seen in the African War. Britain must have a big stock of Fairey Battle single-engined bombers which she would be glad to use up. The natural idea would be to send them off to the secondary war front. But it happens that Italy's main fighter model, the Fiat CR42, will only do 275 miles per hour. So the British stole a march by sending, instead of the 255 m.p.h. Battle the 295 m.p.h. Blenheim! On the other hand she considers her out-moded Gladiator biplane fighters, which have about the same speed as the Fiat, quite capable of handling the latter. And so it has proven, the largest air battle over Libya to date producing a score of 15 to 2 in our favor.

One may imagine how serious it would be if the Germans could reproduce such a situation over Britain as no doubt they are striving to do. Our Spitfires, with 365 m.p.h. in their throttle, and our Hurricanes, with 335, can still look after the Heinkel 111, good for about 270 m.p.h., the Dornier 17, which can do 290, the new Dornier 215, which reaches up to 310, or the Junkers 88, capable of 317 m.p.h. But tomorrow's bombers travel at the speed of today's fighters. It would take very little for Germany's bombers to outspeed the Hurricanes which now fill the majority of our fighter squadrons (because the Spitfire is not a very good mass production job). Supposing the Germans spring a bomber on us which is faster than the Spitfire!

As a matter of fact they have done exactly that, by fitting a bomb rack to the twin-engined Messerschmitt 110 fighters, rated as about 10 m.p.h. faster than the Spitfire. These have been reported in hit-and-run raids on shipping in the Channel, and on coastal towns. This is, of course, only a patch-work job, and only a matter of carrying a single 100-pound bomb. But it points the way they are moving, and warns us to be ready for a surprise.

Third Engine No Aid

Not that it is going to be any easy thing to produce a 375 m.p.h. bomber which will carry upwards of half a ton of bombs. The painfully slow progress of the big machines up to and beyond the 300 m.p.h. mark is proof enough of that. The commonest thought is to increase the two motors to three. But there is a very good reason why the two-engined bomber has become the standard in all first-class air forces. For, though

the third engine hardly increases the drag of the plane an iota, being fixed to the nose of the fuselage, it occupies the position which is so useful for observation and bomb-aiming, and in addition shakes the fuselage so as to render accurate bomb-sighting next to impossible. Perhaps this accounts in part for the ineffectiveness of Italian bombing, for Mussolini is loaded up with a large number of 3-engined Savoia-Marchetti 79's.

There seems only the choice, then, between greatly increasing the power of the engines—without too great an increase in their size and weight—or jumping to the 4-engined design, such as the American Flying Fortress. Neither Britain nor Germany has a motor of much over 1000 h.p. in common use. The liquid-cooled Rolls-Royce "Merlin" which powers the Spitfire, Hurricane and Defiant, the Battle and the Whitley, and which is now to be made on this continent by Packard, generates 1030 h.p. The Daimler-Benz used in the Messerschmitt 109 and 110, the Dornier 17 and 215, and the Heinkel 112, develops 1050 h.p. The American liquid-cooled Allison rates very slightly higher, I believe. For the present the air-cooled type has the lead, in the American 1200 h.p. twin-row "Wasp," and the British 1375 h.p. Bristol "Hercules."

This considerably increased power suggests possibilities. But it also brings difficulties, because the air-cooled motor is so much faster. This isn't such a problem in big bombers, which will have quite a fat wing anyway, as in light, thin-winged bombers or in fighters. It is the mounting of air-cooled motors which gives so many American single-engined fighters their tubby shape. Whether two of these new giant air-cooled engines would propel a bomber of useful load capacity through the air faster than a Spitfire, I rather doubt. Even small speed gains in the 300-400 m.p.h. range require considerable increases in power.

Engine Bottleneck

Since the 3-motored arrangement is out for practical reasons, that leaves the 4-motor design. The supply of complicated and expensive motors is the bottleneck of aircraft production, and using four engines to a plane would only accentuate this. Because they take so much more material and so many more man-hours of labor, you could have far fewer such bombers. And if you placed the emphasis on extreme speed, you would have to cut down on size and weight, and would end up with lessened bomb-carrying capacity and shorter range.

Furthermore, if all the emphasis is to be on speed, sturdiness and range will have to be sacrificed and any extensive armor protection or heavy cannon equipment will be out of consideration. Here we have the same old combination of factors from which the naval designer has long had to take his choice, or work out a compromise. In designing the pocket battleships, for instance, the Germans chose gun size and extreme range of operation at the cost of speed and armor protection. So in the Battle of the Plate our light cruisers were able to sail rings around the Graf Spee and batter her with their 6-inch armament.

A good example of a plane which has chosen sturdiness ahead of speed and fire-power to produce a highly successful design is the Lockheed Hudson so widely used by the Coastal Command. This machine claims no more than 260 m.p.h., a full 100 miles slower than the Messerschmitt 110, and carries only a single machine-gun forward and two in a turret at the rear, to face the German cannon. Yet hardly any have been lost in months of the most arduous operations. One flew home from Denmark recently with its whole nose shot away. The pilot was blown half out of a window, but the bomb-aimer pul-



Minister of Character

Through a long lifetime, he has won and held the respect and friendship of men of every faith. His humanity knows no bounds of creed, and his own life has been the most inspiring sermon he ever preached.

He would see nothing inconsistent in a man's making a religion of his business... putting into his daily tasks the finest that is in him. Character isn't something you can wear on Sunday and leave in a bureau drawer on Monday. You achieve character by living up to certain standards so long, you couldn't go back on them any time or anywhere.

That is the basis for our own belief that any product should be made as good as possible, even though that quality might seem higher than is absolutely necessary. Especially is this true of motor oil. For the protection of a costly motor... yes, even the safety of the passengers, may depend on the ability of the oil to meet one of those sudden emergencies that affords the real proof of character. Quaker State Oil Refining Company of Canada, Ltd., 437 Fleet Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.

Trust your car to
the Oil of
CHARACTER!



Mothersills
SEASICK REMEDY
STOPS TRAVEL NAUSEA
ON YOUR VACATION TRIPS

led him back in and they brought the plane home with a 200 m.p.h. gale blowing through the cabin!

Heavy Fire-Power

In the 22-ton Sunderland flying boat a somewhat different choice has been made, with equally satisfactory results. In engagement after engagement this cumbersome giant has survived attack by German and Italian fighters and taken its toll of them instead. Here it is a case of heavy fire-power and apparently a certain

(Continued on Page 12)

Canadians Must Watch Out for Sabotage

THE destruction of the Hercules Powder Plant in New Jersey last week, with its large death toll, should be accepted as a warning that both in the United States and Canada the enemy within our gates is ready to strike in earnest whenever the time is ripe. Those who are not inclined to take this threat seriously should recall similar activities of enemy agents during the Great War. Our munitions plants may not be bombed from the air, but when their production is in full swing attempts will certainly be made to destroy them by bombs of another kind. Only constant vigilance and the most efficient methods of defence will protect our war industries from destruction by sabotage. Clever and unscrupulous men will be assigned to this work. It is most unlikely that they will be of the ordinary criminal type. They are more likely to be found in positions of authority and on terms of intimacy with men of unquestioned loyalty. That is one of the important lessons of the Great War.

The outstanding saboteur of the Great War was Captain Von Rintelen, a German agent, some of whose exploits are recalled by the Hercules explosion. His outstanding act of destruction was the explosion on Black Tom Island, on the outskirts of Jersey City, during the early morning of July 30, 1916. This explosion, which shook five states, damaged \$50,000,000 worth of property, took an unknown toll of dead and injured, was planned by Von Rintelen before leaving the United States. At the time of the explosion he was a prisoner in Great Britain. The greatest act of sabotage in all history took place while the United States was still at peace with Germany and was the work of a man who had been received with friendliness in that country. He was no member of the underworld. He was a popular and well-known member of the New York Yacht Club. It required the standing which came from such association to work out the details of this gigantic explosion which in addition to widespread property damage wiped out thirteen warehouses filled with munitions, 85 loaded freight cars, a dozen barges and some tugs.

An echo of that incident was heard as recently as October 30, 1939, when the Commission appointed by the United States Government to hear claims against Germany in respect of damages resulting from sabotage prior to the entry of the United States into the Great War awarded \$50,000,000 to the claimants in the Black Tom disaster and at the same time awarded \$5,871,105 to the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. as a result of an explosion which wrecked their plant in New Jersey on January 12, 1917.

Men in High Places

Von Rintelen clearly demonstrated how dangerous even one man may be if he is able to maintain a position which frees him from suspicion and is possessed of the necessary determination, skill, and lack of scruples. His activities in the United States began as early as the Spring of 1915. Ship after ship carrying munitions from the United States to Europe was sunk or destroyed at sea by unexplained fires. This extremely effective interference with the supply of munitions to the Allies was the result of the use of incendiary bombs of a very ingenious and simple type.

Each of these incendiary bombs was a small lead tube no larger than a cigar. In the middle of the tube was placed a copper plate soldered into position. Picric acid was then placed in one end and sulphuric acid in the other, and the two openings sealed. The picric acid would eat through the copper plate and then when the two acids came together an intensely hot flame burst from the ends of the tube which continued to burn sufficiently long to melt the tube itself and leave no trace of the bomb. The time of the fire could be controlled very accurately by varying the thickness of the copper plate in the middle.

This simple but extremely effective incendiary device, several of which could be carried in one man's pocket without being noticed, was also employed in factories and munitions plants. Many millions of dollars worth of ships and cargoes from the United States were lost before any explanation was found for the series of mysterious fires which caused great concern in Allied and United States shipping circles.

The bomb was discovered by a

BY COL. GEORGE DREW

rather curious circumstance. A ship called the Kirk Oswald was carrying munitions to Archangel. A bomb was placed in her by one of the men engaged in loading and because of the very long trip to the Arctic seaport it was so constructed that the fire would not occur for a considerable time. On her way over, however, the Kirk Oswald received a wireless message to go direct to

Marseilles with the result that the bomb had not yet exploded and when the ship was being cleared out was found in an empty hold. After that the use of this bomb in ships was rarely attempted.

Simple Methods

It may be well to recall the simplicity of the methods employed by the most dangerous saboteur of the last war. His acts of sabotage were

not carried out by men seeking to force entry into ships or plants. They were not the result of heavy charges which might be detected by a careful inspection. The bombs with which he caused damage to the extent of scores of millions of dollars were placed in position by men who gained access as ordinary employees. They simply dropped a "cigar" in some obscure fire trap.

Von Rintelen's activities were not (Continued on Page 12)

A CHALLENGE TO CANADIANS



**THE MOST WE CAN GIVE
WILL NEVER EQUAL
*Their Gift to us***



OUR MEN GIVE ALL... fireside, family, friends, careers. They hold nothing back. Unasked, but stirred within by the urge of manhood and pride of race, they go forth bravely to face hardship, loneliness and danger, to risk life itself, in a great cause.

It is your cause for which they fight. You are not asked to give your own life—but you can help to save one.

The Red Cross, of glorious tradition, unchallenged in purpose, needs your help so that it can answer tanks with ambulances, bombs with beds, horrors with hospitals, cruelty with mercy.

Those of us at home will not be less loyal, less generous than our fighting men. We can remind them daily of our gratitude and our devotion, through the Red Cross.

EMERGENCY CALL FOR \$5,000,000

CANADIAN + RED CROSS
Give to the utmost...now!

Great Britain's Labor Men

BY ALISON BARNES

IT WAS when communication between London and Bordeaux was becoming hourly more difficult and uncertain, when Churchill made one last effort to stave off the capitulation of France, that the second Labor leader sprang into prominence. Who were the two ministers whom Churchill chose to send on a personal mission to the French Government to warn them once again of the price that France would have to pay for surrender? They were the two most forthright men in his Government: Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and A. V. Alexander, back at his old post as First Lord of the Admiralty.

If anybody could have stiffened the French into continued resistance it was Alexander, big, burly, plain-speaking favorite with the navy, who looks far more like a prosperous English farmer than a statesman.

"Alexander has got there because he calls a spade a spade—sometimes even a bloody shovel," one Labor man told me last week. Strange at that moment to remember that the First Lord was once a Baptist lay preacher!

Few people realize that Alexander has the distinction of having made more speeches in one session of the House than any other M.P. In four months he succeeded in filling 132 columns of the official report! Neither is it generally known that he is an expert on the business details of food production and distribution and an authority on Empire problems.

Hugh Dalton, son of a canon and an old Etonian, is Labor's star convert. They tell you proudly at Transport House that Queen Victoria once patted him on the head, that he was brought up in the very midst of effete aristocracy! And Labor follows this man all the more loyally for that, knowing that there is no

This is the second of two articles on the little group of Trade Union leaders in Great Britain who have risen to such important influence in the British war effort in the last few months. The author is a young English woman journalist with many relatives in Canada. Last week she wrote of Herbert Morrison, who has become the Big Shot of British political Labor, and of C. R. Attlee, who has "drifted back into comparative obscurity." This week she writes of A. V. Alexander, Hugh Dalton and Ernest Bevin, the latter of whom has just returned to activity after an illness of several weeks, brought on largely by overwork.

more sincere Socialist than a Socialist who stands to gain nothing for himself.

The first thing that strikes you about Dalton is his voice. Try as you will to describe it delicately, there is nothing for it a fog horn in full blast is the only thing that gives you the slightest idea of that voice! At meetings he is a constant source of embarrassment to his committees. Forty-three years of hearing his own voice—and even his first infant wailings must have been tremendous—have not convinced him of its volume. He still tries valiantly to whisper and his most personal asides continue to echo through the room, filling an ordinary hall with an immense volume of sibilant sound!

Dalton is the dark horse of the party. His work as Minister of Economic Warfare brings him into little personal contact with the public who consequently know practically nothing about this man who may one day play a big part in a future Labor Government.

From the old Etonian to the trades union official who started work on a

farm at ten years old is a far cry. Yet so we turn from Hugh Dalton to Ernest Bevin, man of the people, master of such incredible obstinacy that nothing will persuade him to pronounce the word "personnel" with the accent anywhere but on the second syllable! Listening to him on the radio, you are tempted to attribute the vagaries of his phraseology to ignorance, but that is not the case. Bevin uses the language as he likes it, whether other people agree with him or not.

From enemies and friends alike "Ernest" commands a wholesome respect. Even big business will admit that here is an opponent who won't stand any nonsense but who can be trusted to play fair. A man who will fight to the last ditch but, once defeated, will surrender with dignity and a glorious gesture of defiance.

Man of Big Ideas

It was in this spirit that Bevin capitulated to Baldwin at the end of the nine days' General Strike which shook Britain. All that time he had conducted a carefully organized plan of campaign, bringing out two million men in a day, withdrawing labor in great waves from all parts of the country, living all the time on iron rations and averaging no more than three hours sleep a night. He was beaten, not by his adversaries but by the one thing he had feared: lack of unity.

Today Bevin, the rebel, the man who brought the nation's life to a standstill, is Minister of Labor, and the one factor that isn't going to beat him this time is lack of solidarity. He alone could have called on the workers to surrender their leisure in a great seven-day-a-week, night and day drive to put the country's war industry into top gear. Just as 3,600,000 odd workers had once before given him the word to call the General Strike, so the millions of Britain's wartime workers took it from Bevin of the T.U.C. when he asked for the biggest output the country could produce.

Why did they trust Bevin? His splendid passion, his iron determination, his absolute sincerity are things his own people can understand. Bevin has brought the war to the people of Britain with such impassioned outbursts as "Let cynical bitterness and discontent get into the hearts of my army and, God knows, you have lost the war."

J. B. Priestley sums him up in a phrase: "the massive yeoman frame of Bevin." But he is not only big in body. He gets big results. He has big ideas.

The hard-won privileges the workers sacrificed so readily are safe enough in Bevin's hands. Already one promise has been kept: the armament workers are beginning to get their holidays again. Now he makes another: Labor will fight and win this war not to preserve the status quo but to found a new world. To wipe the menace of Hitler from the face of the earth is not enough if at the end we are to go back to a world system from which such a war could come.

A Future Premier

Not long ago Bevin shocked a respectable middle-class audience out of its apathy by his very fearlessness. With one blow he disposed of the illusion that the working man has nothing to lose by a Hitler victory.

"It is not higher circles that have principally lost in France. . . . It is not the Petains, the Comite des Forges, that have been thrown into concentration camps," he boomed. "It is my people, the Trade Union leaders, with whom, until yesterday, we were working so amicably. Where are they now? With every breath in my body I swear I shall work to avenge them!"

It is this ruthless sincerity, this steadfastness of purpose that are setting Bevin's feet on the rocky road to Downing Street, there, if I may venture a prophecy, to be one day the first really Labor Prime Minister—that same lad who at ten years

Trouble Backstage



THE STAR: No, he can't take my picture with me looking like last season's scenery. One picture now and you couldn't coax a blind man into the theatre.



THE MAID: Better Madame should throw out those harsh purgatives she always takes, and try that crisp breakfast food—KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN? They say, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Tomorrow I give you some for breakfast.

THE STAR: How wonderful to correct my trouble by just eating a delicious food! THE MAID: It's a particular kind of food called "bulk" that ALL-BRAN contains. You probably haven't had enough of it. If so, ALL-BRAN will go to the cause of the trouble. Eat it every day, and drink plenty of water.



THE MAID: (sometime later) Madame is happy to have her picture in the papers now. THE STAR: Thanks to you, Marie, and your wonderful KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN.

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KNOW YOUR COUNTRY

This Canada of Ours!

MINERAL PRODUCTION

(Gross Values)

1913	- - -	\$146,000,000
1929	- - -	311,000,000
1932	- - -	191,000,000
1939	- - -	473,000,000

The outstanding development of the past decade has been the expansion in the Mining Industry. The growth has been almost entirely in metal mining, particularly gold, nickel and copper. In contrast to the last war period, Canada has a much increased production and also has greatly enlarged facilities for processing and refining.

● This Bank has been associated with the mining industry for over 100 years. An important customer back in 1837 was the General Mining Association formed to operate mining properties in Nova Scotia.

Mining activities now extend throughout the country and, similarly, the branches and services of this Bank have been expanded throughout Canada and abroad to meet the needs of Canadian industry.

Know Your Bank—it can be useful to you.

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

EST. 1832—OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING EXPERIENCE

Joint Defence is Not New

THE present Canadian-American alliance is not the first attempt at joint defence considered by the two sections of the North American continent. In 1650 the subject was under discussion in Boston. The envoy who carried the proposals of Catholic Canada to Puritan New England was a Jesuit father, and his diplomatic staff consisted of a single Indian guide.

The choice of such an ambassador would not seem the most appropriate that might have been made, especially in view of the fact that three years earlier, the Legislature of Massachusetts had passed an act which provided that any Jesuit entering the colony should be expelled, and if he returned, hanged. But an exception was made in the case of Jesuits coming as ambassadors, and the envoy on this occasion possessed special qualifications.

He was Father Gabriel Druillettes, who had been missionary on the Ken-

BY CHARLES W. JEFFERYS

nebec River, in the present state of Maine, among the Abenagui Indians, neighbors of the New Englanders and nominally under the jurisdiction of the Plymouth colony. He had visited many of the English trading posts in this virtual no-man's land, and had established friendly relations with many of the settlers, particularly with John Winslow, who had charge of the post on the site of present-day Augusta, Maine. Notwithstanding their widely divergent religious opinions, apparently they took to each other, and the cordial reception which he received then, and on his later visits to Boston, indicates that Druillettes must have possessed an engaging charm of manner, as well as considerable diplomatic skill.

The French proposal for a military alliance grew out of a suggestion for a reciprocity in trade, which had been made by Massachusetts, Canada

at the time was struggling for its very existence, the previous year had brought the destruction of the Hurons by the Iroquois, whose raids ravaged the border, and made every waterway into the colony a path of peril. The Governor of New France conceived the idea of using the trading treaty desired by the New Englanders as a bait to induce them to join in a common defence against the Iroquois, who had also attacked the Abenaguis.

Druillettes therefore seemed to be the proper person to conduct the negotiations. He knew the trading situation, he was personally acceptable to many of the traders, and while thus able to discuss the commercial aspects of the proposed alliance with sympathy and knowledge, he could at the same time plead the cause of his imperilled Abenagui flock, allies or subjects of the English, to whom they looked for protection against the common enemy.

In this dual capacity Druillettes set out from Quebec on the first of September, accompanied by an Indian Chief, Negahamet, as a guide through the wilderness between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic. His missionary travels had made him a seasoned voyageur; but the journey was no holiday jaunt. He tells us that by the time he reached the English outposts his clothes were torn and dirty, and his general appearance more like that of a savage than a Frenchman of respectability. He must have presented an odd figure, either as an ecclesiastic or as an am-

LANDING AT DAWN

THE ship passed through a channel in the rocks
In a cold cringing mist as wet as rain;
She glided with a sound of water slipping
And of engines stopping;
Then there ahead a lantern swung on a height,
Back and forth, and presently moved down,
Borne by a man, small solitary living man,
Coming in that chill hour from his dark
And hidden dwelling perched above the cliff,
Through the mist
That broke but ever was the same.
The harbor smelt like sea water
More than the open sea, and was as green
As bottle-glass. The ship came to her wharf
And was received amongst the rigid masts
Silently, before the gulls were yet a-wing.

LENORE A. PRATT.

bassador. He mended his tattered Jesuit robe as well as he could and discarded his ragged moccasins for shoes, so as to be able to appear with some decency in the decorous society of official New England.

Mass Said in Boston

On emerging from the forest tangle at the trading house at Augusta, he was hospitably welcomed by his friend Winslow, who conducted him to the sea-board, procured a passage for him on a vessel going to Boston, and gave him letters of introduction to support his credentials. The voyage was long and stormy, and it was December before he reached the New England capital.

Here he received a warm welcome from Edward Gibbons, a merchant for whom Winslow was the agent. Gibbons was a magistrate, a Major-General, a prominent member of the church, an enterprising trader; altogether a notable personage. He insisted that Druillettes should be his guest in Boston; his hospitality probably including his Indian companion. He also gave the good father the key of a room in his house where he might retire for his private devotions. It adds piquancy to the situation to conceive that very probably the sacrament of the Mass was celebrated in the heart of Puritan Boston, in the house of one who was a

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See and hear these lovely new 1941 Models at your Stewart-Warner dealer's. Compare Stewart-Warner's matchless tone and flawless reception with what you are now enjoying. Remember—only Stewart-Warner can bring you the superb reality of Magic Power—Crystal Clear—from Dial or Disc.

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New Super-eight with Magic Circuit—covers all bands including Standard Broadcast, 16, 19, 25 and 31 metre bands, also 47 to 140 metres. Magic Antenna, Magic Dial, Magic Keyboard (6 stations), Phono-television terminals, Magic Power—Crystal Clear Tone, Phototone Speaker and Three-gang condenser . . . radio reception at its best.

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STEWART-WARNER RADIO

Magic Power—Crystal Clear

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pillar of the church and a magistrate of the ultra-Protestant Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Nor was this the only instance of courteous consideration which the ecclesiastical envoy received from his hosts. Invited to dinner on a Friday, he says that they gave him a fish dinner, probably of the sacred cod. Perhaps, however, in view of the new England fondness for shore dinners, well developed, even at this early date, the polite attention of his hosts was not entirely disinterested.

Cordially Received

The aged Governor, Dudley, received him courteously, and invited

him to dinner with the magistrates, whom he had called together to hear his message. Dudley had fought in France as a Protestant volunteer under Henri IV in the Huguenot wars, fifty years before; but he had forgotten his French and had to employ an interpreter. After hearing Druillettes' proposals and consulting together, the Massachusetts officials invited him to supper, when they gave him a somewhat indefinite answer, but left the way open for further negotiation.

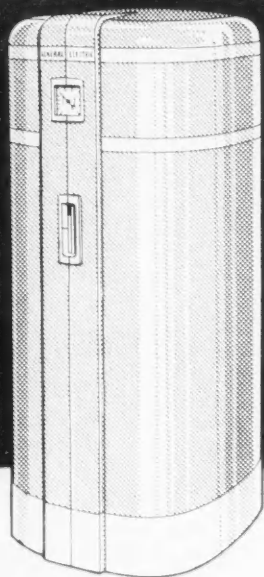
He also visited Governor Bradford at Plymouth, on behalf of his Abenaguis. At Salem he met Endicott, who spoke French, and as Druillettes

(Continued on Page 13)

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September 21st to September 28th

Racing, Steeplechasing, and Hurdle Racing

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PALMER WRIGHT,
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They Like This Paper's New Form

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT ever since it started and I wish to congratulate you on the splendid change you have made in the new set-up. To me this is a most desirable thing, as the old issues were more like an ordinary newspaper. It is much more attractive, and I think will be used more and more, particularly by business men who are travelling and are able to stick it in their bag and read it as a volume rather than a newspaper, which as you know is generally thrown on the floor or in the scrap basket.

(Hon.) S. C. MEWHUR, K.C.
Hamilton, Ont.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WISH to congratulate you on the change in the set-up of your paper. I have been a reader of SATURDAY NIGHT for many years, and I cannot say when I enjoyed the handling of the paper more than this week's issue.

O. A. SHARPE
Picton, Ont.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THANK you for the copy of the new SATURDAY NIGHT. My feeling is that readers will find it much more convenient to handle and that advertisers will welcome the reduction in size of the pages which seems to make advertisements stand out more prominently.

JACKSON DODDS
General Manager,
Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE change in format of SATURDAY NIGHT is most welcome. It is more convenient, more serviceable and much more tidy for the loose and littered sheets were a nuisance. All success to you.

WM. M. BIRKS
Montreal.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

MANY thanks for your complimentary copy of SATURDAY NIGHT in its new format. One had made up one's mind to tell you how much more convenient it was to read in this new disguise, but you have already taken my own thoughts in your editorial comment. One feels that it is in every way far superior to the old type, and I heartily commend you for your abolition of a tradition; or I might fairly say, your enhancing of a tradition, since I can remember SATURDAY NIGHT as far back as memory will carry.

ARTHUR L. BISHOP
Toronto.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE just received copy of this week's SATURDAY NIGHT. I wish to congratulate you on this improvement, which will no doubt make your paper still more attractive and popular.

(Hon.) C. P. BEAUBIEN
Montreal.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I THINK the innovation of the new format for SATURDAY NIGHT is a tremendous improvement and am very much in favor of the bound issue.

H. J. CARMICHAEL
Oshawa, Ont.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS AN old subscriber to your publication, I want to congratulate you on what I esteem to be a marked improvement. In passing, I would like to tell you that I look forward each week to your editorials with eagerness as they are so informative and sane.

C. E. EDMONDS
Toronto.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

PERMIT a humble reader to compliment you on the new format. Good old Sheppard, the founder, who is now comfortably settled in Paradise, no doubt flaps his wings and

winks at St. Peter and says, "I started it; don't I get something?" Rewards, no doubt, are passed around in heaven when they are deserved, but on earth daring changes are watched with anxiety until the unpredictable public have approved.

From the reader's point of view the new format is a very great convenience. From the editorial point of view it must be a great satisfaction. From the business-end's point of view the future will demonstrate its success by token of more advertising and increased circulation. The vision to see the possibilities of the change and the courage to undertake it are worthy of our utmost admiration.

E. STERLING DEAN
Toronto.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

WE RECEIVED today our first copy of SATURDAY NIGHT in the new style, and I must register a mild protest. When you state that the new format will be superior to the old except in one regard, you have doubtless never contemplated the depths to which your excellent paper would fall in the hands of an unscrupulous female reader. It is my custom to use the opened pages of SATURDAY NIGHT to line my laundry basket—a purpose which it has filled

JEAN STIRLING CRYSLER
Toronto.

so admirably that I really do not know what substitute can be found so long as the *Globe and Mail* and the *Star* continue to use a newsprint whose ink comes off on everything.

However, I hasten to assure you that your paper is read with great attention before it is consigned to this use. I enjoy particularly the editorial comment, which has a penetration and a faintly satirical bite that is very refreshing. Mr. Charlesworth's musical reviews are quite delightful, and seem to be the only ones in Toronto not written from a program and "Lives of the Great Composers". I like W. S. Milne's book reviews, and I recall that when we sat as students in the same lectures Mr. Milne was one of the bolder spirits who discussed literary topics with self-possession and even brilliance. I also admire Mary Lowrey Ross, but I do wish she Liked Something.

JEAN STIRLING CRYSLER
Toronto.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

FOR several years I longed to subscribe to SATURDAY NIGHT but could not see my way to do so. Last year a Young People's Bible Class of which I am teacher gave it to me as a Christmas gift. They could not have given me anything more appreciated.

W. B. SCOTT (K.C.)
Montreal.

My congratulations on your new format. It is easily readable. The style of type makes it clear and legible. The public will appreciate it and that will mean a larger subscription list, which you well deserve. I cannot better close than by saying, "Strength to your arm".

(REV.) GEO. H. PURCHASE
Elmvale, Ont.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

HEARTY congratulations on your paper's "new dress". As a reader, I like it very much better in the new magazine style than in its former role. I glanced rather hurriedly through my copy at breakfast this morning and my reaction to the general make-up and appearance was quite enjoyable.

LYMAN T. CHAPMAN
Principal, Nova Scotia
Agricultural College.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I ENJOYED your straight-forward remarks on the *Saturday Evening Post* in this week's issue of SATURDAY NIGHT in its new and attractive form. I am quite sure that all responsible Americans will appreciate them, and the number of responsible Americans is increasing daily.

W. B. SCOTT (K.C.)
Montreal.

Canadians Must Watch for Sabotage

(Continued from Page 9)

by any manner of means limited to the use of this incendiary bomb, however. His men also had a time bomb which they fixed to the rudders of ships which they wished to destroy. Ship after ship had its rudder torn away at sea by mysterious explosions in the stern. Some were towed into port, while others were abandoned and allowed to drift.

His most daring effort had nothing to do with sabotage by explosion. It provides an extremely important object lesson for us today. Posing as an American citizen who was indignant because sending munitions to the Allies might embroil the United States in war, he organized a union known as "Labor's National Peace Council". He succeeded in getting the enthusiastic support of a number of prominent men. There was nothing secret about his organization of this union. He hired large halls and persuaded two Members of Congress, a former American Ambassador, a former Attorney-General, a number of university professors, ministers, and labor leaders to make speeches against the export of munitions. None of them of course suspected that Von Rintelen was a German naval officer and that the money which was financing their meetings came from the German Government.

The union was a great success from Von Rintelen's point of view. Most of the stevedores around the New York docks at that time had been born in Europe. They were greatly impressed by the arguments of those who spoke on behalf of this organization. They were also impressed by Von Rintelen's inexhaustible supply of money. The men whom Von Rintelen had employed in placing bombs now acted as his organizing agents in various ports. Success was instantaneous. In a few days not a single munitions ship was being loaded in New York Harbour. Strike after strike followed in other ports. Under Von Rintelen's instructions President Wilson was deluged with telegrams from local leaders of this union demanding on highly patriotic grounds that no more munitions be shipped to Europe.

Armament Strikes

Von Rintelen then extended his activities inland and in a short time succeeded in calling a strike in the largest armament plant in the United States, the Bethlehem Steel Company, where most of the employees were Austrians or Hungarians.

The situation became so serious

that Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, threw the full weight of his powerful organization into the effort to bring these strikes to an end. Germany was supplying Von Rintelen with huge sums of money which he poured into the struggle, and he continued to extend his efforts. It is difficult to guess what might have happened ultimately if his connection with these activities had not been discovered just at that time. The British Secret Service intercepted a message from the German Embassy at Washington to Berlin. They informed the United States Government immediately. Through some secret channel Von Rintelen learned that he was under suspicion. He quickly arranged to leave for Ger-

many with a Dutch passport, and Labor's National Peace Council and the strikes came to an end. He never reached his destination however. He was removed from a Dutch ship by the long arm of the British Navy, which had been fully aware of his movements.

Men with Von Rintelen's imagination and resourcefulness are not found often. His counterpart may not appear during this war. It will be wise, however, to remember what he was able to do. There can be no doubt that men of courage and daring will seek to follow in his footsteps, and the Hercules Powder Company explosion should awaken every one in Canada to the dangers we may face from enemies within our own borders.

Britain Has New Planes

(Continued from Page 8)

amount of armor protection over the vital spots. It carries as the "sting in its tail" that 4-gun power-operated turret which is such an outstanding feature of our *Wellington*, *Hampton* and *Whitley* heavy bombers, and which the Germans have not yet succeeded in imitating. To the fire of this turret can be added that of a two-gun turret amidships, while still a third turret with a single gun is located in the nose. Drawings of the newer and smaller *Saunders-Roe Lerwick* flying-boat, still a "hush-hush" craft, show that this goes further and provides three multi-gun turrets.

However fast a bomber is driven, it seems certain that fighters will be brought out which will go faster. Therefore the simpler course is to provide the bomber with more gun-power to hold off fighter attack, and more armor protection, which would be useful as well against anti-aircraft fire. This course ought to appeal particularly to the British, who specialize in night bombing. Therefore the "new" British bomber which I would expect would be a *Wellington*—the outstanding bomber of this war—powered with the 1375 h.p. Bristol "Hercules" instead of the 900 h.p. "Pegasus," carrying armor protection for engines, instruments and crew, and mounting shell-guns as well as machine-guns. Gasoline tanks would be protected against shell hits and made self-sealing with rubber and fibre covering against bullets. When I went through the *Wellington* works the week before the war began the manager told me that they had already flown a better model. An improved *Blenheim*, the *Beaufort*, doing 20 m.p.h. more, has gone into

action in recent weeks, and a new *Hampton*, the *Hereford*, showing also a greatly improved speed, is ready.

It is the fighter craft, however, which fire the public imagination. What new fighter types will be brought out by either side? To begin with, where has the Boulton-Paul *Defiant*, which made such an astounding debut over Dunkirk, been since then? I rather fancy that, although not exactly "new" any more, it has been held in reserve for an emergency, while British production concentrated on present-model *Hurricanes* and *Spitfires* for this Fall, holding off the change to new models until winter. Contrary to legend, the *Defiant* is not faster than the *Hurricane* or *Spitfire*. Having the same engine and carrying an extra man and a projecting gun-turret, it must naturally be slower. But this four-gun turret amidships, which fires a broadside like that of a battleship, seems to be worth a few miles' speed. In their very first action a dozen *Defiants* sailed into a cloud of *Messerschmitts* and brought down 19 of them without so much as a bullet hole in a British machine! One gunner accounted for eight. I wouldn't be surprised to hear of *Defiants* in action in these coming days. There is also the cannon-mounting new *Hawker Hotspur*, big brother to the *Hurricane*, and undoubtedly other new British fighters just around the corner. Stories have leaked out of the revolutionary new German *Focke-Wulf* design, and several striking new American designs have lately made their appearance. But new fighter designs are a whole question in themselves, and will have to wait till another week.



These are some of the lads who are giving Hitler a taste of his own medicine. They belong to the bomber squadrons of the R.A.F. who by day and night are carrying the war into the enemy's territory.



Joint Defence

(Continued from Page 11)

had spent all his money, paid his expenses. At both these places, too, he dined with the magistrates. From his frequent mention of meals, one suspects that the New Englanders were hearty eaters, and that on his arduous journey through the forest wilderness, food had been scanty.

Of special interest was his stay at Roxbury with John Eliot, who, like himself, was engaged in Christianizing the Indians and who had living with him several of his young con-

verts. Although belonging to such antagonistic religious bodies, the Jesuit priest and the Puritan apostle found themselves so much in sympathy that Eliot begged Druillettes to spend the winter with him.

All these hospitalities, however, produced no other result than a general opinion in favor of some kind of closer union, and a desire for further discussion. Druillettes returned to Quebec with an optimistic report. He was sent once more to New England, this time accompanied by Jean Gode-

froy, a member of the Council. They met the Commissioners of the Colonies at New Haven; but the atmosphere had changed.

On further consideration, the new Englanders saw no reason for engaging in a war with the formidable Iroquois for the sake of some neighboring Indians, of whose trade they felt secure, or for some commercial advantages which they could gain by their own native shrewdness. Moreover, an attack on the Iroquois, allies of the Dutch, would re-open disputes about the frontier, which had been suspended by a recent treaty with New Netherlands. They refused, courteously but firmly, to declare

war, or to permit volunteer recruiting within the limits of New England.

The embassy was a failure. It survives in history as a minor North American episode, enlivened by some mildly amusing features, and leaving no perceptible consequences, unless it be a faint echo in the petition of one William Blanton to the authorities of Massachusetts in 1653, asking satisfaction for the diet of two Frenchmen for a month. The Treasurer was ordered to satisfy the said Blanton after the rate of five shillings per week for each man. Thus fittingly the food question persists to the end of the story.

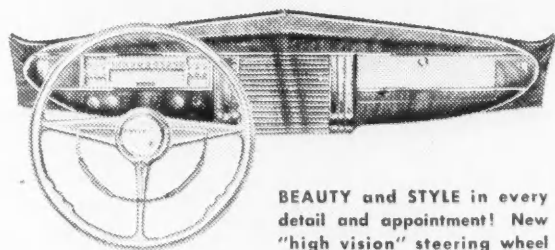
A hundred and twenty-five years later the subject of a North American military alliance came up again, though this time in a much different form; America, in 1650, was still only an extension of Europe. But by 1775 the British colonist had grown continent-conscious. The French-Canadian habitant and seigneur had struck root in the soil that had been theirs for generations. The attempt of the rebellious thirteen colonies to gain the alliance of Canada in continental union and defence is another and more important story, of which the events of today are the unforeseen sequel, and whose conclusion lies in the future.

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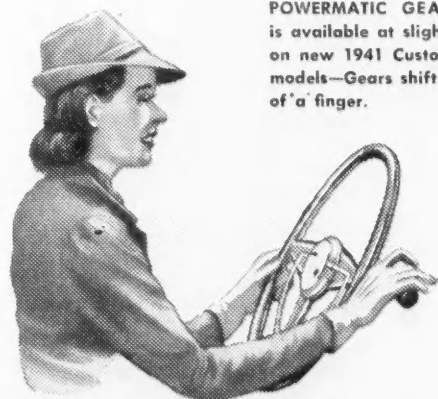
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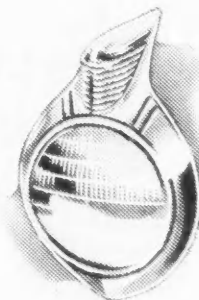
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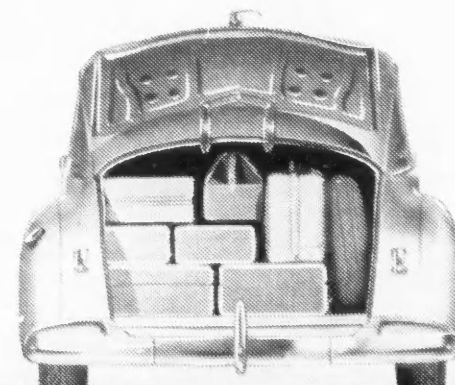


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What is Happening in Australia

BY J. A. STEVENSON

A FEDERAL general election is going on in Australia, and as polling has been fixed for September 21, the campaign is in its advanced stages. The Coalition Ministry of Mr. R. G. Menzies, which is based upon an alliance of the United Australia and Country parties, is seeking a fresh mandate for the prosecution of its war policy and program, and the Labor party, led by Mr. John Curtin, is challenging its right to secure it.

It was however with great reluctance that Premier Menzies embarked upon the contest. He had mapped out for himself an alternative course of persuading the Labor party to join in the formation of a genuinely national ministry and then petitioning the British Parliament for an extension of the life of the Commonwealth Parliament. But when he made an offer of five or six seats in a national ministry to the Labor party, Mr. Curtin, who has consistently shown since the war began a sympathetic understanding of Mr. Menzies' difficulties, rejected it, one of his prime motives being his knowledge that in New South Wales, the key industrial state, influential ele-

ments in the Labor party disapproved strongly of the assistance which he had been giving the Prime Minister, and his belief that extremist Laborites, who would not follow him, would assume the role of Opposition and probably stir up grave trouble among the trade unions to the detriment of the national war effort. So he expressed the view that there was nothing he could do in office to help the Prime Minister that he was not doing from Opposition, and that it was in the national interest for the Labor Opposition to retain its identity.

Tragic Air Accident

Accordingly Mr. Menzies had to inform the meeting of the United Australia party on August 6 that he had abandoned the project and would seek a dissolution immediately as the necessary alternative. He seemed to be in a strong tactical position for the contest, as his Ministry had a reasonably creditable record for showing initiative and vigor in its

administration of the national war effort, and the Labor party was torn by internal dissensions and could be charged with refusing to promote national unity by joining a national ministry. But early in August fate played a cruel trick upon him by depriving him for ever of the services of three of his best Ministers, Sir Henry Gullett, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Brigadier-General Street, Minister of Defence, and Mr. J. V. Fairbairn, Minister for Air. The latter spent some months in Ottawa last year arranging the details of the Commonwealth air training scheme, and impressed everybody who met him as a capable politician and attractive personality. The unfortunate trio, along with the chief of Australia's General Staff, were killed in an aeroplane accident as they were flying to the capital, Canberra, and although Mr. Menzies, who was reported to be temporarily crushed by the blow, proceeded without delay to fill their places in the Cabinet, their successors are comparatively unknown men and cannot hope to carry the same weight in an election campaign.

One-Man Battle

So the main burden of the battle is falling upon Premier Menzies himself, and it is fortunate that he is a man of splendid physique, who can employ day after day his excellent gifts as a platform speaker and broadcaster without breaking under the strain. In his speeches he contends that his Ministry can show a record of practical accomplishment for its war program which entitles it to a new mandate; he can point to the despatch overseas in successive contingents of a large and well equipped expeditionary force as well as several squadrons of airmen, who have already given valuable service, to the expansion of the Australian Navy, some of whose ships have been in action, and to the effective mobilization of the industrial and agricultural resources of the Commonwealth. He maintains that adequate precautions have been taken to prevent the exploitation of the public by selfish profiteers and every care has been taken to ensure that no principle of democracy will be sacrificed in a war for its preservation. He has had to deal with charges of graft and political favoritism, but he answers them by asserting that every case of malfeasance which has been exposed has been sternly dealt with. He has also been counter-attacking the Labor party and arguing that its internal disunity and its leaders' lack of administrative experience render it incompetent to give the country's war policy the vigorous and efficient direction which it needs.

His second-in-command, Mr. Cameron, is giving him fairly useful support, but he is not a very effective campaigner in the cities and towns, and in the industrial areas a more valuable ally is the redoubtable veteran W. M. Hughes, who as leader of the Labor party was Australia's Premier during the last war. However the Country party is expected to hold most of the purely rural seats, and arrangements have been worked

out to ensure that the Pro-Government vote is not divided between competing candidates of the Country and United Australia Parties.

Labor is Disunited

Attempts to achieve unity for the Labor party have failed through the extremist intransigence of elements chiefly drawn from New South Wales, which are under the influence of the now generally discredited Premier Lang; but even the extremists quarrel among themselves and are divided into two factions. At present the executive of the New South Wales Labor party is under suspension as the result of a resolution passed by the Parliamentary Labor party. However Mr. Curtin, knowing that he could no longer hope to placate the extremists, has taken a bold line and completely jettisoned the isolationist policy which Australian Labor had been advocating during the past two decades. In the speech with which he opened the Labor campaign he pledged the support of Labor unflinchingly to the British cause and declared that since the workers of Australia realized that a Nazi victory meant the loss of everything they regarded as essential to decent existence, they were ready to put all the resources of their country behind the Commonwealth's effort. He insisted that there must be an acceleration of the mechanization of the army, of the manufacture of all requisite munitions, of the acquisition of more aeroplanes, aerodromes and air bases, and of the construction of naval vessels.

For twenty years the Labor party has steadily opposed conscription in any form, but Mr. Curtin announced that he now acquiesced in compulsory training for home defence; he would not go so far as to support it for overseas service, but he favored the reinforcement of the troops overseas provided plans for further participation in campaigns in Europe were governed by regard for the paramount necessities of Australia's home defence. The Labor party advocates increased pay for the troops and insists upon the safeguarding of industrial standards, while it sticks to its general socialist program. It will lose extremist votes, but Mr. Curtin has by his cooperative attitude since the war began greatly enhanced his own personal prestige with the public. He may win for his party a substantial number of middle-class votes, whose adhesion would give it a chance for victory.

Financial Headache

The Australian Ministry, like the other governments of the Commonwealth, has naturally had to face difficult problems in connection with war finances. When the war broke out, Australia was experiencing an economic recession, not of serious dimensions but noticeable, and the Menzies Ministry decided that it would be wise in the early period of the war to stimulate economic activity by a modest measure of credit expansion. With this objective it borrowed about 12 million pounds (\$55,000,000) from the banking system, chiefly from the Central Bank. When this move had the desired results, the Government felt that the time was ripe to resort to taxation and public loans. Accordingly in May the Treasurer submitted a special war budget containing provisions for new taxation which will be applicable in the fiscal year 1940-41, started on July 1. On the basis of an estimate that the 46 million pounds expended on the national war effort in 1939-40 would be increased to 79 million pounds in 1940-41, making a total of 125 million pounds, and that 55 million pounds would be available from the revenues to meet these special outlays, the Government had to find an additional 70 million pounds (\$340,000,000) and resolved that of this sum 20 million pounds should be raised by taxation and the balance by public loans.

The increases of taxation cover a wide field and an attempt has been made to allocate them almost equally between direct (£9.7 million pounds) and indirect taxation (£10.3 millions).

A
BETTER WAY
OF LIVING
IS THE
CERTAIN
WAY



By its war time corporation tax, which is applicable to all corporations earning more than 8% on their capital, the Australian government adopted a simpler method than our own has done for garnering a toll off excess profits and has avoided the necessity for the cumbersome control which any plan for the special taxation of profits attributable to the war must involve. The tax is steeply graduated, and beginning at a levy of 4% on a rate of profits of 9%, it rises to 60% on profits in excess of 22%. Moreover its effects are reinforced by a tax of 5% on all un-

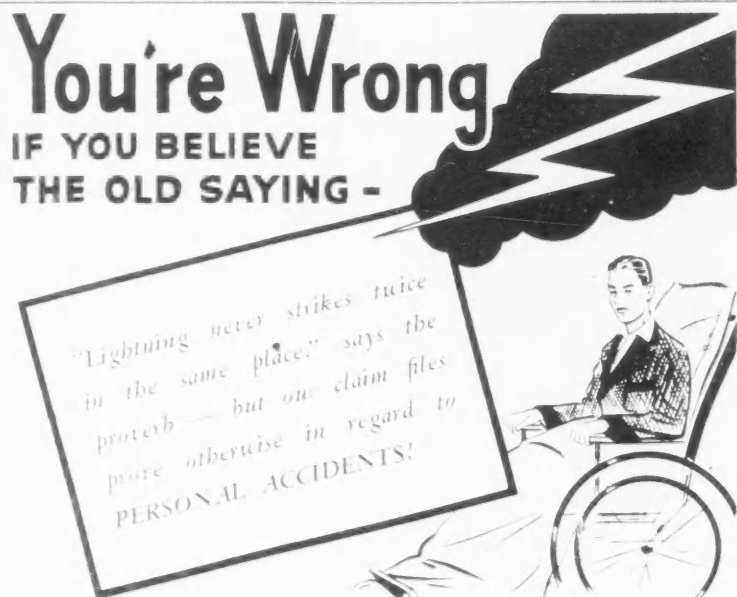
LUCKLESS BRIGID

SHOULD that girl chase a wee mouse
She'd be smashin' the clock;
If she stirred up an oat-cake
'Twould be harder than rock.
Should the weather grow coldish
She's forgotten her shawl;
And wid a basket av fresh eggs
She'd be certain to fall.
Faith, the wan goat she reared up
Soon battereded its head off;
When she bought her a sound cow
It quick died av a cough.
If she fetched home a fat duck
And he went out to swim
She'd be draggin' the pond-side
For the drowned corpse av him.
If a fine blade should bob up
And ask her to wed
She'd say: "Gladly I would now,
But I haven't a bed!"

ARTHUR STRINGER.

distributed profits, which aims to prevent accumulations and the defeat of the object of investment control regulations now in force.

The increases in the individual income tax take the form chiefly of a rise in the general rates, the existing exemptions being undisturbed and the supertax only slightly changed, and they will bear most heavily upon the middle income groups between £500 (\$2400) and £1000 (\$4800). The higher fortunes, however, will be mulcted heavily by the heavier scales of land tax and succession duties.



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THE LONDON LETTER

How Can Such People Be Beaten?

BY P.O'D.

London, August 26th, 1940.

WHAT is the proper technique with a siren? In case I should be arousing either the moral fears or the immoral hopes of the reader, let me hasten to explain that I mean an air-raid siren. Should the alarm be sounded immediately raiding bombers get within striking distance? Or should the sirenist wait until the bombs are actually dropping or obviously going to be dropped?

This is the question that is exercising a good many brains just now, including the excellent brain of the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson. It is not an easy question to settle. It looks, in fact, as if it never really will be settled. No matter what rules are laid down, the final decision must always be left to the man on the spot, and to his guess about what the raiders intend to do. He doesn't always guess right.

When the Nazis attacked Croydon the other day, the raid was practically over before the siren gave warning. A good many people were killed or injured, who might otherwise have been saved. The local man had guessed wrong. The Nazis deliberately disguising their intentions, no doubt had suddenly darted off at a tangent and taken him by surprise. Hence a certain amount of caustic criticism in the House of Commons, and a statement from the Home Secretary. With commendable frankness, he gave no promise that such mistakes would not occur again.

"We must be prepared," he told

the House bluntly, "not only to be warned without being bombed, but also on occasion to be bombed without being warned."

Fortunately, there is the coolness and good judgment of the public to act as a corrective. Where warnings are too numerous, people get on with their job, whatever it is, until they hear the anti-aircraft guns go into action. Where the warnings are fewer and more urgent, people generally act on them at once. They make their own guess as to the imminence of danger. And, if they guess wrong as is sometimes inevitable—they accept the consequences with an admirable stoicism.

In this connection, there is a little story I would like to tell. It is absolutely authentic. A small boy was dug out of the ruins of a bombed cottage not far from where I live. It was feared at first that he was dead. When he came to, people hung over him in tearful commiseration. He had been through a terrible experience for a little lad of nine. But he waved their sympathy aside with gruff manliness.

"That's all roight. Oi can stick it." And he stuck it without a whimper, like the brave little fellow he is. How in the world can such people ever be beaten?

Sir Oliver Lodge, who died last week in his 90th year, was a great

scientist especially in various departments of electrical research. His discoveries in the generation and control of electric waves, for instance, would have made him the father of wireless—if he had chosen. He did not choose. He was never interested in the commercial development of his discoveries. Once he had made them, he passed on to something else.

It was in 1896 that Marconi startled the world by his demonstration at a meeting of the British Association that he could send and receive wireless signals over a distance of one mile. This was the public beginning of wireless, and of all that has come of it. Lodge attended the meeting. It was known that he had been experimenting along similar lines, and Lord Kelvin asked him how he was getting on.

"How far can you send signals?" he asked.

"Oh, about two miles," said Lodge. And that was the end of it, so far as he was concerned. Having discovered that the thing could be done, and having established the scientific principles on which it was based, he had no further interest in it. He was a scientist, not a business man. The fact that he might be letting a fortune slip past him interested him least of all.

Lodge was admittedly one of the most distinguished scientists of his time. But to judge from the numerous articles that have been published about him since his death, and the talk one hears about him, his chief claim to public attention might be his belief in Spiritualism and his promise to do what he could to send back word from "beyond the veil." He has even left a sealed message with the Society of Psychical Research to serve as a test. Sad and also rather amusing to think of all the attempted humbugging and faking to which it will probably lead!

Some years ago I met a man who had been closely associated with Lodge at Birmingham University, of which Lodge was for many years the Principal. We talked of his belief in Spiritualism, in connection with some book or article he had recently published on the subject. I expressed my amazement that a man of his scientific eminence, trained all his life to the most careful scrutiny of evidence, should be taken in by the dingy hocus-pocus of mediums and seances.

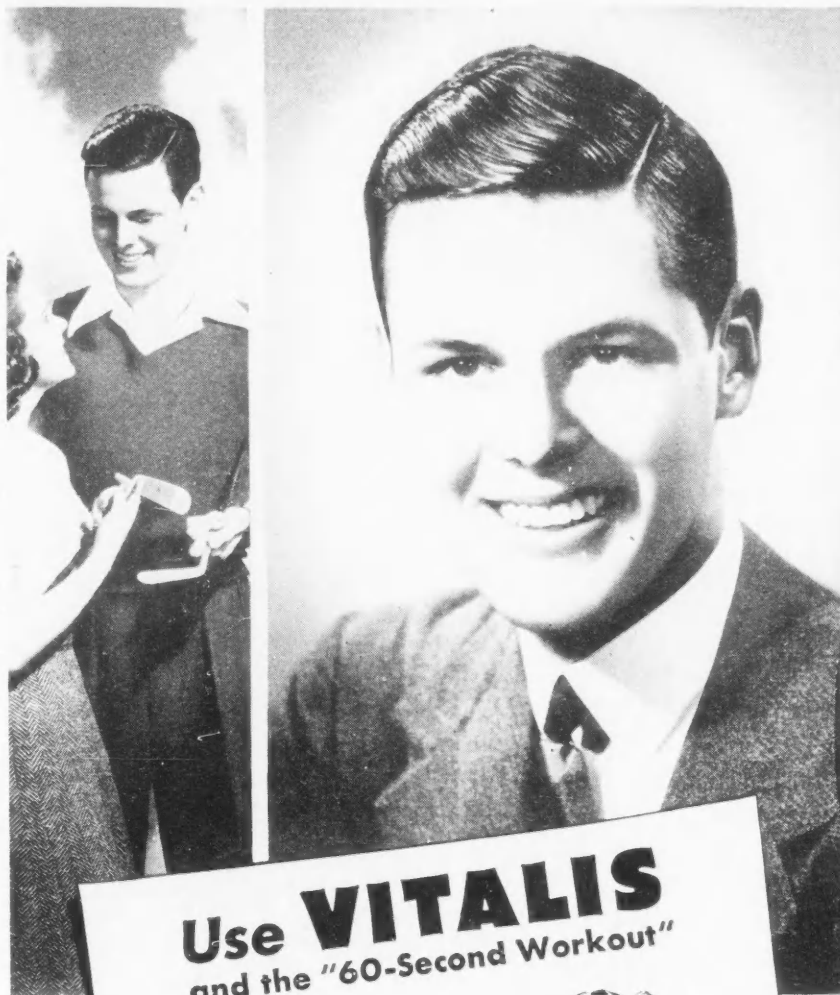
"You wouldn't wonder if you knew him," said this man, himself a professor of science. "He is the most sincere and truthful of men, and he can never believe that anyone would lie to him or try to fool him. That is what makes it so easy for the charlatans. They can tell him what they like. When it is proved to be false, he merely regards it as an experiment that has gone wrong. He never doubts their good faith."

Civil Service Language

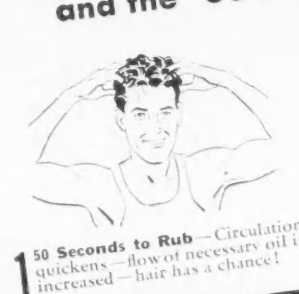
For so many years now that it is very old stuff indeed, pedantic and pretentious persons have been sneering at what they call "journalese." The suggestion is that newspapermen write a special language of their own, full of worn-out and mechanical phrases. Well, perhaps some newspapermen do. But it is my personal conviction, born of many more years in the craft than I quite like to remember, that good newspapermen write crisp, vigorous English such as professors of literature might well commend to the attention and imitation of their pupils and to themselves, for that matter. I remember how professors write.

However this may be, "journalese" at its worst is not in it for wooliness and weariness with the sort of language government officials write. "officialese," I suppose it should be called. It is the special language of the Civil Service. And how those boys do love it! Never would one of them be caught saying, "Remember to..." What he would say is, "Consideration should be given to the possibility

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of carrying into effect..." Or, "It is also of importance to bear in mind the following considerations..."

Impressive stuff! If you are easily impressed. But there is one man who is not at all impressed, and that is Winston Spencer Churchill, Prime Minister of England. He himself wields a brand of English unsurpassed for bite and vigor. It cuts and flashes like a sword. Naturally he is bored and irritated by the official jargon that even eminent officials use. Recently he sent to his colleagues in the Government, and through them to all departments, a circular insisting on brevity and simplicity in official reports, an order

to say what has to be said in the simplest and clearest words—and the fewest.

"Let us not shrink," he pleads, "from using the short, expressive phrase, even if it is conversational." Conversational—in the Civil Service! Oh, my hallowed top hat! How the pundits will squirm!

And not only the pundits of the Civil Service. Some of his own colleagues in the Cabinet, if it comes to that. There is a parliamentary jargon, too. Why, for instance, do Ministers hardly ever hand out a straight "yes" or "no," instead of the woolly pretentiousness of "The answer is in the affirmative"—or the negative?

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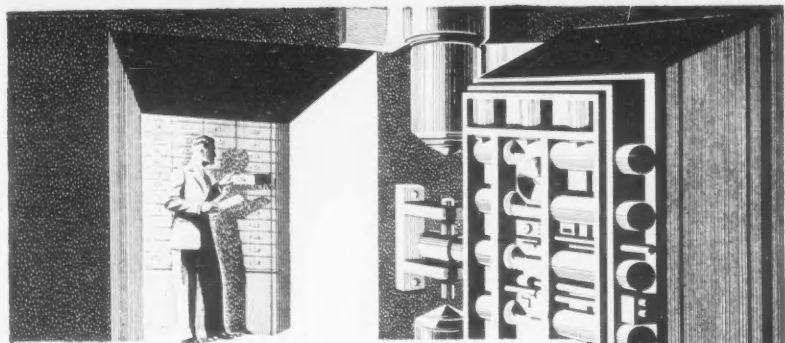
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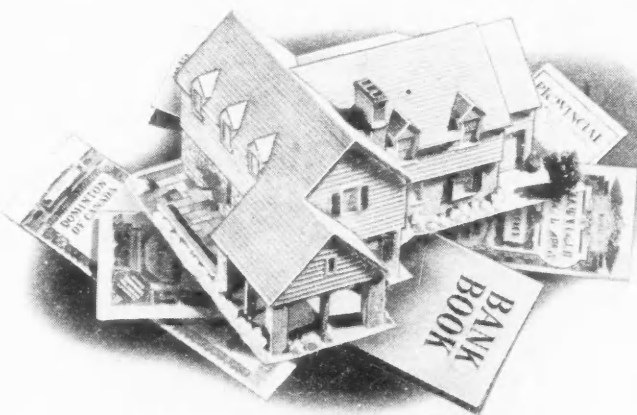
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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

Columbus' Third Voyage

BY W. S. MILNE

TO THE INDIES, by C. S. Forester. Saunders. \$2.50.

THE author of "Captain Horatio Hornblower" has given us another distinguished story of the sea. This time he has gone back three hundred years, from Nelson's time to that of Columbus. Columbus is on his third voyage to the New World. So many rumors of dissensions and hardships have come back to Spain that he has been almost as hard put to it to get crews for this expedition as he was for the first, five years earlier. To protect the interests of the King of Spain, investigate the rumors, and keep an eye on the admiral is Don Narciso Rich, eminent lawyer, who volunteered on an impulse that he has since often wondered at. He is about forty, plump, respectable, unadventurous, and level-headed. By the time he returns to Spain again, he has been through a good deal, has developed unsuspected talents of endurance and initiative, and lost a lot of weight. He has been through many perils, from natives, alligators, mutineers, kidnappers, storms, tempests and hurricanes. He has learned to eat his food raw, and deal in violence and death. Don Narciso is an engaging character study. No less fascinating, though more tragic, is the picture of Columbus, strange blend of skilled seaman and impractical visionary. He goes back to Spain in chains, still certain that he has been on the border of discovering the mines of Ophir, the Earthly Paradise, and the territories of the Great Khan. His attempts at colonization were tactless and ill-judged, foredoomed to failure. His

obsession with gold blinded him to the real riches of the islands he had discovered, and his own pride and ambition prevented his accepting the advice and co-operation of wiser and more temperate men. In spite of his folly and arrogance, Mr. Forester has made us feel the essential bigness of the great navigator. It is a noteworthy achievement.

Much of the incidental interest of the story lies in its revelation of the primitive nature of such aids to navigation as Columbus possessed. The amazing credulity and blind faith in authority of even the freest thinkers of those days, who would sooner believe Pliny on a point of natural history than the evidence of their own eyes is also well set forth. The Spaniards' treatment of the natives passes all belief unless one can make the effort necessary to align one's mind with the thought and doctrines of the time. It is, however, easier today to credit the tale of such cruelties committed in the name of a great nation and a noble religion than it would have been five years ago.

"To the Indies" is a rare combination of adventure story in the good old "Boys' Own Paper" tradition with brilliant delineation of character, and the distinction of style that is born of perfect clarity in the expression. The story is much slighter than "Captain Hornblower," and for my own part, I could have wished that the story of the kidnappers' voyage, the hurricane, desert island and rescue had been developed at greater length. But I have always been partial to islands, and I should be ungrateful for a first-rate yarn if I took exception to the author's proportioning of it.

BOOK OF THE WEEK

A Master's Many-Sided Portrait

BY MARY DALE MUIR

THE BELOVED RETURNS, by Thomas Mann. Ryerson. \$5.

GENIUS, it would seem, is both of its time and timeless. Dante, da Vinci, Shakespeare were products of their era yet capable of grasping and giving expression to truths that hold for all time. On this idea is built up Thomas Mann's latest novel, "The Beloved Returns". From Goethe's well-documented life he draws his material and reconstructs that versatile genius.

Slight though the thread be that holds the story together, "The Beloved Returns" is no light novel. Rather, it is a piece of writing of classical intensity purporting to elucidate the mental processes of genius through its effects on those most closely connected with it.

Charlotte Buff of Wetzlar, heroine of "The Sorrows of Werther", 44 years later visits her sister in Weimar. Her coming creates some stir in this town where Goethe lives and his followers call upon her. Through the eyes of Doctor Riemer, Goethe's secretary, then through the eyes of the Demoiselle Schopenhauer whose mother presides over an intellectual salon, through the son's eyes and finally in the soliloquies of Goethe himself, we get a many-sided portrait of the master.

Here is the man who shocks his compatriots as Napoleon overruns Europe by his complete lack of patriotic fervor, who wears his Legion of Honor decoration, bestowed on him by Napoleon, when he goes out to meet the generals defending Germany, who protests that Germany's goal

must be "not hostile separation from other peoples, but rather friendly association with all the world" and who sees signs in the overwrought patriotism of his townsfolk of crassest follies, one day to be committed by Germans.

Here also is the man whose interests are all-embracing, who is capable of the most sublime literature, whose interests extend to the propounding of color theories, the study of the caterpillar's cocoon-spinning powers, a delight in rock and stone formations; the man who is equally at ease analyzing the true significance of "vanity" or contemplating the delights of the day's dinner; anathematizing Newton whose color theories do not agree with his own, admitting to himself his literary dependence on Sulpice and at the same time mentally dismissing him as but an "instrument and my tool". Later we hear him harping back to his anxiety over Germany's fate as he quotes Frederick the Great's words, "I am tired of ruling over slaves."

But Goethe is more even than this in Thomas Mann's absorbing presentation. He is the completely detached, yet wholly dependent being, arousing by these very qualities the love and resentment of his most devoted satellites—the genius who sees out of two diverging eyes and thus approaches both the godlike and the diabolic; the author who presents his blue-eyed Charlotte with the black eyes of another love and 41 years later can heal her hurt by explaining to her the oneness of all love, the unity in change and flux.



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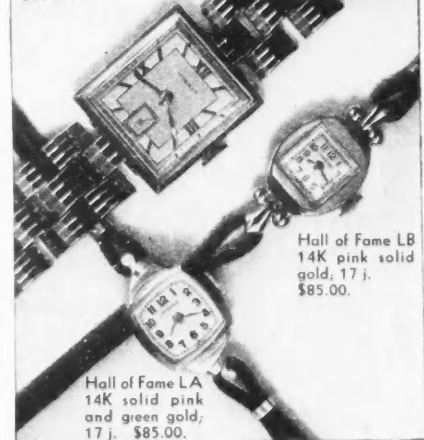
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THE BOOKSHELF

Wells Gets There First

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

BABES IN THE DARKLING WOOD, by H. G. Wells. Alliance Book Corporation, New York. \$2.75.

AGAIN, in the language of the man in the street, H. G. Wells has "beaten everyone else to it." He is the first eminent writer in the world to publish a novel dealing with the present war. Mr. Wells is almost the last survivor among the more famous English novelists who flourished prior to 1914. Then a new novel from his pen was an event of first importance in the literary world; but since 1920 when he turned to another field with "The Outline of History" he has been more or less side-tracked as a fiction writer; though he has written capital satirical tales of post-war London.

"Babes in the Darkling Wood" is the most comprehensive not to say the most ponderous work he has ever presented in the guise of fiction. Among its best pages are an introductory, an essay on "The Novel of Ideas" in which he derides "pretentious artistry" in fiction as "minor amateurism." His aim is to revert to a great tradition, "the tradition of discussing fundamental human problems in dialogue form," as did Plato in his Socratic Dialogues and as did the author of what he terms "the kindred Socratic novel, the Book of Job."

There could be no more pregnant atmosphere for the evocation of new thoughts and revaluations than the 11 months between early June of 1939 and early May of 1940, the period covered by this novel. It was concluded before the collapse of France had even been visualized by Mr. Wells. The main tragedy external to the misfortunes of his characters with which he deals is the betrayal of revolutionary hopes by Russia. The author's main purpose being the presentation of ideas, the love-story which holds the dialogues together is secondary. It could be related in a fifth of the space. The lovers are bewildered "Babes," but the other characters, all of them vivid though highly sophisticated, are more interesting. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between them and Mr. Wells. The Socrates of the narrative is a psychotherapist and philosopher, Dr. Richard Kentlake, a very fine fellow intent on ascertaining the real truth about things. A long discourse by him on the defects of University Education and the blight that the Anglican Establishment has cast over England, enforces the conviction that this modern Socrates is also Mr. Wells.

The Job of the tale is the young hero, James (Gemini) Twain, a youthful "parlor Red" with an inherited gift of the gab, who rejects everything past generations have stood for, who pins his hopes on Russia. In August, 1939, loftily ob-

livious to what is going on among ordinary mortals whom he despises, he starts for "The Land of Promise," and gets lost amid the horrors of the subjugation of Poland and Finland. He ends up in a Swedish psychiatric clinic, victim of concussion which has brought about a condition of temporary insanity. Many pages are devoted to the efforts to restore him to reason; in the course of which Mr. Wells has caustic things to say about Christian Science and the abuse of Freud's discoveries by minor imposters. The novelist's devotion to science has been lifelong; and evidently of late years he has paid a great deal of attention to psychology and psychiatry. His lucid expositions should illuminate minds of readers who would never think of opening a text book on these subjects.

While the hero would in real life be an intolerable and loquacious bore, the heroine Stella Kentlake is the most delightful in all the Wells portrait gallery of charming young women; a beautiful strong-willed girl, sound to the core who bears with Gemini's loquacity and tendency to dwell on intangibles, because she loves him profoundly. She is worth ten of him, and completely normal. Through her resolution Gemini gives up present dreams of Utopia and goes



C. S. FORESTER

Author of "To the Indies," reviewed in this issue.

to work on a mine-sweeper, while she becomes a nurse. In truth all the women in the novel are sympathetically drawn.

There are surprisingly few jibes at elder statesmen though allusions to Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax show that Mr. Wells has a rooted distaste for what are known as "Christian gentlemen." Also he betrays an absurd ignorance of the history of British Imperialism. Somehow he has got it into his head that the British Empire of 1890 was a close-knit "Empire of liberal thought" which has been allowed to disintegrate. Any Canadian high-school graduate knows better than that.

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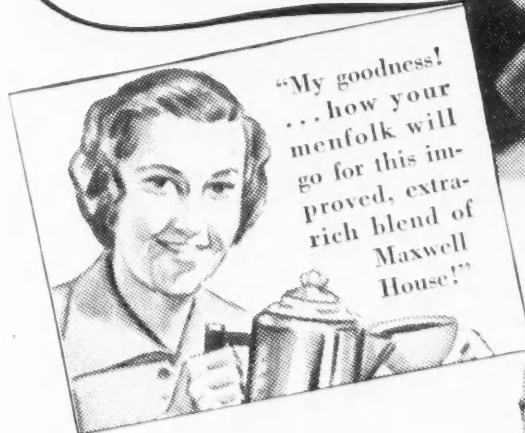
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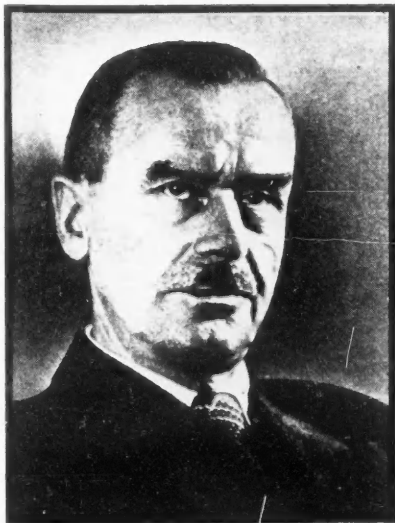


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THOMAS MANN

Author of "The Beloved Returns," reviewed in this issue.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Review Of The Dress Parade

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IT IS a fine thing to be able to relax and put out of mind for an hour or so the bombings, abdications and international dirty work going on in so many corners of the world. Many women welcomed the opportunity to do so at the fashion shows of last week when the only headlines in sight were those of the new hats.

We doubt if any new style season since the last war has been attended with keener interest than the present. Everyone wanted to know how the boys and girls whose job it is to keep us clothed and presumably in our right minds, would come out without the helping hand of Paris. So all who could turned up as usual some brought their knitting as well as their speculations and waited to be shown.

Well, they were shown and few will deny that the designers and all the rest of the clothing people have done a very praiseworthy job indeed. To be sure a few signs of self-consciousness crop out here and there which is not to be wondered at under the circumstances—but they have shown themselves to be in step with changing conditions and outlooks and they have not been timid in the expression of original ideas.

The show presented by the T. Eaton Company set out to prove something, i.e., that beautiful custom-made clothes of original design can be produced here in Canada. To assist them in this altogether laudable purpose they had the astute assistance of Madame Lyolene, formerly of Paris and now of Hattie Carnegie, New York. Some of the models were created by Lyolene especially for Eaton's, others were chosen from the cream of her own designs for Carnegie. The models in the show were made from these designs in the store's own custom dressmaking department by Canadian seamstresses and tailors working under her direction.

The collection is a handsome one through which runs the season's main theme—the translation of informal formality with rich materials (many of them sent out of France just ahead

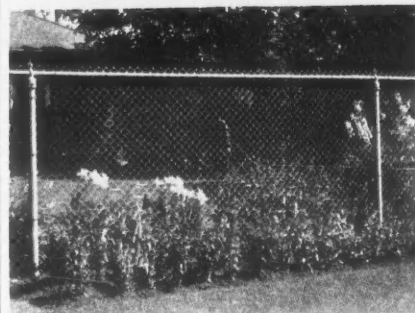
of the Nazis)—into distinguished simplicity. The straight-as-a-lance silhouette is accepted by this designer but is expressed with a feeling of freedom and movement concentrated mostly to the front of skirts. Shoulders rounded out and down in a smooth molded line in which all suggestion of squareness is lacking, are a new note which gave the audience a thrill of discovery. Coats with collars shaped so as not to interfere with the back of the hair and "jewel frocks" built around accessories, are among the exciting new ideas presented.

Softly brilliant shades weave threads of color through the entire collection. Typical of Lyolene's knowing use of the palette is a double breasted suit in a wonderful shade of brown, the silvery shade of a brown leaf covered lightly with frost, which is worn with a blouse of apricot jersey. The skirt has an easy-moving front flare and leather luggage handles (uh huh, the real thing) are used instead of buttons to fasten the jacket.

All one's acquisitive instincts sprang to life full-fledged at the sight of a brown fitted coat with scarf and hat of ocelot. Under it, oh my gracious goodness me, was a wonderful frock of gold wool with a belt of the ocelot studded here and there with immense round hunks of amber. Even the gloves had cuffs of the fur. An ensemble to shake the stoicism of an anchorite.

That feeling of rippling rhythm kept well within the bounds of the narrow silhouette is pure delight in a rhythmic spiral tiered gown for evening. This is in maple leaf colors—with the skirt holding to a straight line in back and the front in three swirling tiers shading from dusky rose to rosy brown. The three-quarter sleeve—new for evening—is to be seen here as well as a bodice in which spiral folds of the fabric echo the skirt treatment.

Less formal than usual perhaps, but certainly no less enchanting is the bridal procession with which the show concluded...the bride sweet



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and lovely in a bell-shaped gown of white and silver lamé with a short cape tied in a bow under her chin, lace mittens and a pearl and sequin Russian tiara from which a foamy cascade of tulle veil falls half-way to the knees. Her bridesmaids were dressed in frocks of peach-pink chiffon with detachable aprons edged with sequin-embroidered lace and off-the-shoulder kerchiefs.

At the conclusion of the show, Lady Eaton appeared before the audience to bespeak her confidence in Canadian efforts to produce beautiful clothes, and to point out that development of such efforts will give employment to many talented Canadians. At the close of her speech Lady Eaton brought Madame Lyolene before the audience to receive the applause she well deserved.

Contemporary Tempo

Miss Mildred Wedekind of New York was on hand as fashion commentator for the Robert Simpson Company's autumn fashion revue and Miss Wedekind is as good to look at as she is to hear. The day we did both she was wearing a basic tunic dress of sheer olivewood green wool. Her hat was a deep scoop of clipped brown beaver which dipped down over one side of the face at a becoming angle, and her accessories were a necklace and bracelets of pearls clustered in masses like white curlicues on a filigree chain.

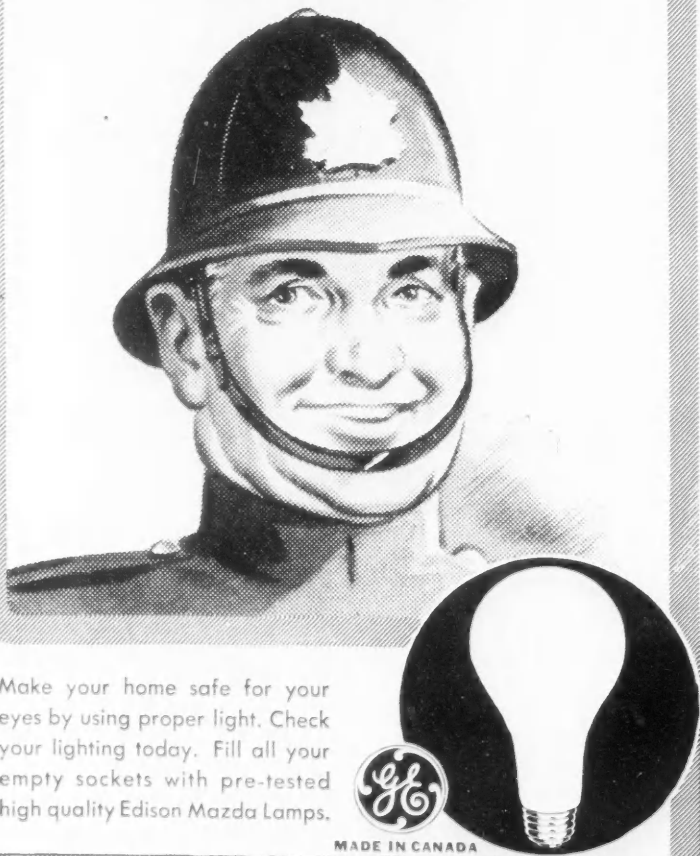
The group of clothes she introduced bore evidence of careful selection in which the new tempo of daily living had received careful appreciation. And with the arrival of the first model in the spotlight the commentator presented her audience with a new and highly descriptive phrase, "the plumb line," to describe the straight hanging line of the coat—a line which you'll see in many, many coats of sports persuasion come winter. The coat in question is a dashing red and black race track plaid collar with tipped fox, with which the model wore a big green felt hat. Stimulating, warmly colorful, it gave the spirit a lift on sight. Expressive of the current feeling for open-handed use of fur is a grey suit with a grey kid-skin covered front. The elongated jacket merges oh—so—suavely into the straight line of the skirt. Fur is



A COLORFUL CAREER IS FORETOLD for the ensemble which combines several of the season's pet shades. Skillful assembling of colors and accessories is seen in the spectator dress of olivewood green jersey above. The bag, pumps and hat are in huckleberry. Gloves in juniper green.

—Photograph courtesy Color Affiliates.

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ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Peacock of Port Hope announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Genevieve, to Mr. Leslie Frederick Smith Marsh, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Marsh of Guelph. The marriage to take place in St. Marks Anglican Church, Port Hope, on October 12th.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Russell Milling announce the engagement of Mr. Milling's daughter Alva Muriel, to Mr. John D. Ritchie, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Ritchie of Toronto, the marriage to take place at 8 p.m. on September 28th in the Chapel of the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church.



—AND THIS TWO PIECE SUIT with the fly-front jacket is of burning red, one of the newest and most dazzling fall shades. Here the shoes are bark brown, as are the gloves and tambourine hat.—Photograph courtesy Color Affiliates.

used so lavishly this year one can be excused for wondering where a fur-trimmed cloth coat ends and a fur coat begins. For example, a handsome affair of black broadtail and cloth. The top is made with a dipping-in-the-back cape which settles down at the front into a wide panel which marries with the skirt fullness.

If memory which sometimes is inclined to reel before the onslaught of dress after dress at this time of the year serves us right, we cannot recall having seen a single dress which reveals a bare back. However a pretty neck and chest can be counted as definite assets, for

necklines are both deep and wide in front. A dress that personifies all these things is a slick black crepe affair with a long slender skirt draped into a peg-top effect over the hips. Long sleeves, of course, and a very deep neckline in front which is anchored down with the widest and biggest rhinestone clip these eyes ever hope to see. Another of these tall, dark and handsome evening dresses brought cries of recognition from all who would admit remembering anything of the last war. ("Of course, I was a mere child then, you know.") It was the knee-high slit embroidered with gold in the skirt that did it.



DRAMATIC METALLIC for a blouse which spells distinction when twinned with a short skirt, or a long velvet skirt for informal evenings. Elbow length sleeves and a high neckline swirling fluidly into a surplice front line feature this version of a style which will be much in evidence this autumn.

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Elizabeth Arden

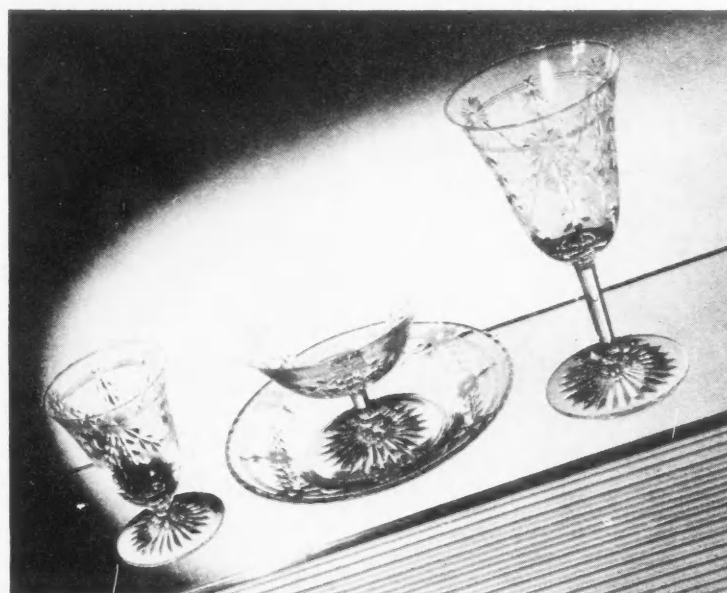
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Reginald Stewart in Dual Capacity

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

REGINALD STEWART in his capacity of pianist served as his own guest artist at last week's Prom in Varsity Arena, and scored an artistic triumph. Personally I have never heard him play so well. His tone has developed qualities of warmth and tenderness that it did not previously reveal; and in the Mozart Concerto in D minor he displayed rhythmical steadiness that typified his general advance in distinction and authority. He has always been a brilliant, clean-cut technician, and has now broadened into an appealing interpreter.

In this Concerto he revived the eighteenth century system under which the work was originally presented—that is to say the piano was placed in the centre of the orchestra and he conducted from the keyboard, when his hands were not otherwise engaged. The Concerto is an enthralling work, and the lovely Romance, which comes midway in its development, was rendered with beauty and elegance. With orchestra Mr. Stewart also gave an exquisitely tender rendering of Brahms' Slumber Song, and a rollicking performance of "Handel in the Strand," that in color

and abandon surpassed Percy Grainger's own achievement in this work. In his unaccompanied group Mr. Stewart was especially fine in York Bowen's diabolically difficult Toccata.

The chief orchestral number was Stravinski's "Fire Bird" Suite, arranged in 1919 from his ballet of that name, produced in 1910 by the Diaghileff Ballet with Tamar Karsavina as first ballerina. In the history of the dance "The Fire Bird," founded on a fantastic Russian fairy tale, ranks as the first truly modern ballet. The Suite is plaintive and delicate, and for the most part in slow measures, until it reaches the Dance of the Katschei (ogres and imps), which in fire, color and violence foreshadows the later Stravinski. This movement offers severe problems to conductor and musicians, when opportunities for rehearsal are limited as in the case of the Proms. Mr. Stewart's work at rehearsal must have been remarkably effective, for the orchestra gave a surprisingly good account of itself.

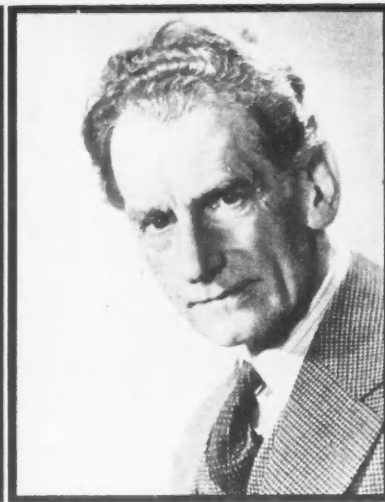
Al Fresco Handicaps

"Mephisto," the genial musical commentator of *Musical America*, (who is, I suspect, a syndicate) recently discussed summer orchestral concerts. In a great many cities north of the Rio Grande they have become established institutions. In Canada this year Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto have all been enjoying such events. The point raised by "Mephisto" is whether outdoor music should be seriously criticized, and he states that the problem has bothered New York musical reviewers in connection with Stadium concerts. The late W. J. Henderson, it appears, held that outdoor concerts were no place for a critic, because owing to external handicaps there were no standards to be depended on in evaluating such performances. In the open air atmospheric conditions are so variable that the tone of an orchestra or a soloist is subject to distortion. For the professional listener conditions become worse rather than better when amplification is used. The same work played by the same orchestra under the same conductor may sound very different to a reviewer than it did in a concert hall.

"Then," he continues, "there are the distractions; airplanes roaring overhead, fire engines and ambulances shrieking in the vicinity, automobiles honking, steamships tooting, children shouting at their play. The conductor may come to feel that the PP over a pianissimo passage means 'Play at your peril!'" Of course "Mephisto" is writing with specific reference to New York conditions, but they are in some degree at least duplicated in other centres. The two cities in Canada where orchestral concerts are heard in the open air are Montreal and Vancouver, Mount Royal and Stanley Park, where they take place are fortunately remote enough to be free from some of the annoyances above described, but conductors have



FIRST ATTRACTION to be held over in several seasons at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, is "Autumn Crocus," starring Francis Lederer, famed star of stage and screen. Among the members of his distinguished supporting cast are Pamela Simpson, London footlights favorite and latterly of the screen; St. Clair Bayfield of the N.Y. Theatre Guild, who played the Bishop in Brian Doherty's "Father Malachi's Miracle."



undoubtedly annoyances to face in the antics of the wind, not to forget rain, though in Montreal, musicians and audience may, under stress of weather retreat into the Chalet.

On the whole, music-lovers in Winnipeg and Toronto may count themselves fortunate that their summer concerts are held indoors. In Toronto from time to time one hears suggestions that Mr. Stewart and his orchestra should move outside to a football field adjacent to Varsity Arena. Apart from the fact that we have a large percentage of rainy evenings from May to October, such advisers forget that nearby lies one of the busiest and noisiest thoroughfares to be found anywhere. Any conductor would writher at the thought of trying to play Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" against a tonal background of auto-

mobiles and trolley cars, not to mention airplanes. One reason why the Toronto Proms are able to begin earlier in the summer and continue later than any other series in America, is because they have ample space available within four walls.

Louise King, the attractive young singer who won fame in "Music by Faith" on the Canadian air waves, is now decorative vocalist with Sammy Kaye's swing organization in the U.S.A. Since Percy Faith went to Chicago to assume charge of a celebrated commercial broadcast, the sponsors have decided to enlarge the scope of their program by providing an orchestra of 36, a chorus of 16 voices and two soloists.

Marie Davis, a gifted young Nova Scotia soprano, is singing over the Maritime network with the Julius Silverman Trio of Halifax.

AT THE THEATRE

This Crocus is the Wrong Color

BY LUCY VAN GOCH

THE only trouble with the very amusing performance of "Autumn Crocus" by C. L. Anthony which is currently being presented at the Royal Alexandra is that this play was certainly intended to be a good deal more of a serious drama and less merely amusing. It is, as Canadian film-goers are aware, a study of the sudden awakening to life of a 35-year-old English school-mistress, an awakening provoked primarily by the atmosphere of an Alpine valley in early autumn, materially assisted by the insouciant charm of a young (but married) Swiss hotelkeeper. The function of the incomparable Mr. Francis Lederer, who was the hotelkeeper in both the London and New York original productions, is simply to provide a plausible motivation for this drama, not to become the entire drama himself, as he very nearly does this week. Miss Frances Fuller is a charming and accomplished leading lady, but she has not yet the emotional depth or the power of comprehension which are required to make the school-mistress plausible. The audience the night I was there refused to take the heroine's love affair at all seriously, and seemed to think that the big scenes were merely an excuse for Mr. Lederer doing some more Lederer. This was not at all Mr. Lederer's fault, for he is not the actor to steal scenes that do not belong to him. Nor was it wholly the fault of Miss Fuller, for the mountain-top atmosphere, and the romantic feeling that it is supposed to induce, were both badly damaged by the fact that the mountain creaked very loudly when Mr. Lederer trod upon it. But even before that it had become evident that Miss Fuller was not quite the type to realize the full intentions of the author.

Mr. Anthony, doubtless realizing that a brief and ineffectual awakening of a school-mistress of 35 is pretty slim drama for an evening's enter-

tainment, has generously filled out his program with some very rich Alpine characters, Alpine atmosphere and Alpine stunts. In the original, these characters were largely German, but for obvious reasons they have been translated into French people, and their music has become considerably less sentimental, and therefore less contributory to the spinster's awakening. Nevertheless, they are so well drawn, and so well acted by a highly competent company, that there is little time for ennui until the last act; but that act, if one has given up all serious interest in the romance of the piece, is pretty heavy going. The character parts are played with a little less subtlety than would be the case with a New York production, and one begins to suspect that Mr. Frank McCoy is rather dexterous at unsubtilizing this sort of comedy for "provincial" audiences. But they are very well done, and special commendation is demanded for Josie Heather as the vicar's sister, Pamela Simpson as the heroine's dragon companion, and St. Clair Bayfield as the vicar.

The hit of the evening, after Mr. Lederer, is however the French Canadian actor and singer, Mr. Hector Pelerin, who fills in every outline of a very rich little party with the perfectly accomplished ease and mastery that one associates with long training in the best Paris companies, and who sings solos not only with excellent vocalization but with the most perfect fidelity to the style of the character he is supposed to be impersonating. Mr. Pelerin is a great credit to the city of Montreal, and leaves one wishing that his part were a little bigger.

Even with its author's intentions slightly shifted around in the way that I have described, "Autumn Crocus" is still a very good evening's entertainment, and the first act has been giving unqualified satisfaction to very large audiences.

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FILM PARADE

Mr. Hitchcock's Thriller

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE thing about mystery films that always makes me wonder is the amount of observation the characters are able to make through a simple keyhole. Never having been able in my own keyhole observations to make out more than perhaps a quarter square yard of curtain material I suppose I'll have to take Alfred Hitchcock's word for it that what Joel McCrae saw in "Foreign Correspondent" was nothing less than a clue to the collapse of Europe.

There are quite a number of improbabilities you'll have to overlook in "Foreign Correspondent." For instance, that the peace of Europe was held together by a secret treaty between such small fry as Holland and Belgium; that the most important clause in the treaty was entrusted entirely to the memory of a vague old gentleman with a taste for ornithology; and that the day war broke out the enemy attacked and sank an American Clipper. (All right, they did attack the *Athenia*, but at least they could pin that on Winston Churchill.)

You could drive a horse and buggy through some of the gaps in Mr. Hitchcock's plot. But that doesn't prevent it from being one of the most exciting mystery films of the season. Alfred Hitchcock's two best tricks are very much in evidence here—the ability to give a lively identity to every character, however minor, in the film, and the skill at creating the very face of terror on the screen—and by that I don't mean setting his characters up with dough masks and laboratory equipment. There was the sharp white face of the assassin, for instance, revealed in the back-window of the taxi-cab, and, best of all, the landscape with windmills as faked a landscape as you can imagine, and completely uncanny in its unreality.

THERE'S a romantic complication of course. There has to be, it seems; so Mr. Hitchcock, with what looks like the civilized distaste of someone admitting there are people who like sugar in their coffee, has added Miss Laraine Day. It seems too bad that Director Hitchcock quit the courage of his obvious conviction that heroines are nothing but a nuisance in a story. The compromise of presenting a heroine whose prettiness is almost completely meaningless isn't altogether a happy one. After all, the girl is there, taking up screen space. Either make her interesting or even horrid, or else just leave her out altogether.

The rest of the people are fine—particularly George Sanders, Albert Basserman, Robert Benchley, and good honest Edmund Gwenn, who plays a leering cockney assassin. There's a tremendous climax too, with everyone so thoroughly wetted down in the Atlantic that you ended by feeling even sorrier for the actors than for the characters they were portraying.



ALFRED HITCHCOCK, who directed "Foreign Correspondent."

"Lucky Partners" with Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman, is an attempt to combine bright comedy with a tender little love story. But the comedy isn't very bright and Miss Ginger isn't an especially tender little type. She is cast here as one of those morbidly

chaste girls, watchful for the lurking satyr in even her most gentlemanly admirers. This means of course that there's an awful lot of tedious spade-work to be done before she can be got off on one of those unofficial honeymoons that is the central comedy idea, if you want to call it that. The whole thing is a very mild teaser and Ronald Colman's rather pedantic comedy doesn't brighten it up noticeably.

"He Stayed For Breakfast" is livelier. This has Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas, with Mr. Douglas as a proletarian agitator and Miss Young as an enticing lady capitalist in a black lace gown that fits her exactly like a stencil design. "He Stayed For Breakfast" belongs to

the new Kidding-the-Comrades initiated by "Ninotchka," but I don't think it will upset the Comrades, who will probably feel it hasn't much significance, social or otherwise.

COMING EVENTS

ENTHUSIASTICALLY hailed by the critics and the theatre-going public, "Autumn Crocus" will be held over for another week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto in an unprecedented action resulting from the tremendous popularity of Francis Lederer, the dashing stage and screen star. This enchanting comedy-romance, which brought overnight fame to Francis Lederer when the play opened in London and ran two

years, with a subsequent year in New York, will then be taken on a trans-continental tour.

Notable is the brilliant supporting cast with which Francis Lederer has surrounded himself. Playing opposite him as leading lady is Frances Fuller, also of stage and screen, who went directly from the American Academy of Dramatic Art into the leading feminine role of "Front Page" and has since scored consistent successes on the New York stage. She played opposite Leslie Howard in "Animal Kingdom" on Broadway and was second lead to Margaret Sullivan in "Stage Door". On the screen, her most recent assignment was as leading woman to Gary Cooper in "One Sunday Afternoon".



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Prisoners of War, Canada's Unwelcome Guests

CANADA has suddenly become the somewhat harried host to German prisoners of war whose rights, privileges and prerogatives as guests have been carefully defined by international convention. If the escape of an occasional prisoner makes it appear that we are too bountiful in our hospitality and are merely operating exclusive clubs for the benefit of captured foes, appearances may not be wrong, but the blame should not be misplaced. As war has grown more barbaric with the years, the rules of etiquette regarding the care and treatment of prisoners have been refined almost, it would seem, to the point of being effete.

"Few of the customs of war have undergone greater changes than those relating to the treatment of prisoners," states the British Manual of Military Law. "In antiquity war captives were killed, or at best enslaved; in the Middle Ages they were imprisoned and held to ransom; it was only in the seventeenth century that they began to be deemed prisoners of the State and not the property of the individual captors. Even during the wars of the nineteenth century they were often subjected to cruel neglect, unnecessary

suffering and unjustifiable indignities." The greatest change has probably come in the present century, and leniency is now the order of the day.

Rules Made at Geneva

In July, 1929, an international convention was held at Geneva, Switzerland, "recognizing that, in the extreme event of war, it will be the duty of every power to mitigate, as far as possible, the inevitable rigors thereof and to alleviate the conditions of prisoners of war." Building on former international agreements at the Hague and at Geneva, the rules relating to treatment of prisoners of war were laid down as they exist today and were agreed to by 27 nations, including Canada. If these rules seem excessively solicitous of prisoners it may be because of conditions in certain German prison camps in the last war and the desire to ensure that these conditions do not happen again.

At the Hague Convention in 1907 it was agreed that the laws, rights and duties of war apply not only to the army but to militia and volunteer corps who are under command of a responsible officer, "have a fixed dis-

BY W. A. HIGGINS

tinctive sign recognizable at a distance," carry their arms openly and conduct operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war. Included too are non-combatants attached to armed forces as well as those captured in the course of operations of maritime or aerial warfare. The privilege of becoming a prisoner of war is also extended to inhabitants of a territory not under occupation who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist, but these too must war according to the rules of the game.

Retains Personal Possessions

While captured, the prisoner of war retains his civil status, is entitled to respect for person and honor, shall be humanely treated at all times and protected from acts of violence, from insults and from public curiosity. Against him reprisals are forbidden, and he is the prisoner of the State and not of his captor. His maintenance must be provided for without differentiation from other prisoners unless such differences of treatment are based on rank, state of

health, professional abilities or sex. The prisoner must divulge his name, rank and military number but cannot be pressed for military information of value to the enemy. He retains all personal effects and articles in personal use, including metal helmet and gas mask but must surrender arms, horses, military equipment and military papers. Money is only to be taken on the order of an officer and after a receipt has been given, and medals, badges and identification tokens are kept.

Prisoners are to be sent out of the war zone as soon as possible and without unnecessary exposure to danger. Their movement, if on foot, is restricted to not more than 20 kilometres a day unless necessary. During this period it is recognized that conditions of capture may render some exceptions to the letter of the law inevitable, but such exceptions must cease as soon as the captive reaches a prisoners-of-war camp. Notification of all captures is to be given as soon as possible by the belligerent powers through Information Bureaus set up for the purpose.

Health is Guarded

Since the prisoner of war is in no sense a convict he is not to be confined or imprisoned except for safety or for health. He may be interned in town, fortress or in fenced camps and required not to go beyond certain boundaries, but he is to be housed under conditions as good as those of the depot troops of the detaining power, and the camp must be sanitary, healthy, free from damp and with adequate heat and precautions against fire. Food and clothing rations must be equal in quantity and quality to those of depot troops, and the prisoners are to be given the means to prepare for themselves other food they may possess. Prisoners are allowed to work in the kitchens, and collective disciplinary action, through restricting the amount or quality of food, is not permitted. Clothing, underwear and shoes are to be supplied and replaced by the detaining power, while canteens are to be installed at which prisoners can buy, at the local market price, food and ordinary articles including tobacco. Profits from such canteens accrue to the benefit of the prisoners. Provided for also are proper measures of hygiene, medical inspection monthly, infirmary facilities, complete freedom in performance of religious duties. As much as possible the organization of intellectual and sporting activities is to be encouraged.

Officers Are Paid

Officers and persons of equivalent status are confined in their own camps separate from the non-commissioned officers and men. Officers get paid once a month the same amount as is paid the equivalent rank in their captor's armed forces but not in excess of their pay in their own army. Out of this pay the officers procure their own food, and the management of a mess by officers is to be facilitated in every way. To ensure service in officers' camps, soldier prisoners of war are to be detached in sufficient number to sustain the imprisoned officers in the state to which they have been accustomed. The officers do not work unless they wish to. At the end of the war the amount paid to officers by the detaining power is reimbursed by their own government. The amount of cash that any prisoner is allowed to hold is limited but credit balances may be transferred to the country of the prisoner's origin or paid over to him at the end of the war.

Prisoners from the ranks who are physically fit may be employed, although non-commissioned officers can be compelled only to undertake supervisory work. The hours of work are not to exceed those permitted civil workers and, if injured, the prisoners benefit to the same extent as would civilian workers. The work done must not be unhealthy or dangerous and shall have no direct connection with the war such as the transport or manufacture of arms. No pay is

given for work done in maintaining the camp, but outside work is paid for at rates reached in agreement between belligerent powers. Soldiers must salute all officers of the detaining power, but officers need salute only officers who are their equal or superior in rank.

Within a week after arrival at a prison camp, prisoners of war are to be allowed to correspond with their families, but the letters and post cards are subject to censorship, may be limited in number, but must not be delayed in transit. The prisoners have the right to petition without being subject to punishment, and can have their own appointed representative subject to approval of the authorities.

Punishment is Limited

All forms of corporal punishment are prohibited as are confinement to premises not lighted by daylight and all forms of cruelty. Collective penalties for individual acts are also outlawed. No prisoner can be deprived of his rank or the privileges of his rank. Only disciplinary punishment is permitted and imprisonment not to exceed thirty days is the most severe form of disciplinary action even if there is a duplication of offences. If a prisoner attempts to escape or aids another to escape he is subject only to imprisonment although he may be brought before the courts for crimes and offences against persons and property which were committed while escaping. It is suggested however that greatest leniency should be used in deciding whether an offence should be punished by disciplinary or judicial measures. Repatriation of a prisoner must not be delayed because the prisoner is under punishment.

Usually the regulations of his own service provide that the prisoner of war retains his military relations to superiors and subordinates and the

THE STAY-AT-HOME

THE little roads wind and twist
Through the far hills crowned with
mist;

And those hills go down to the sea
Where the brown sails beckon me.

Yet a half av me says, 'Tis fine now
To be ownin' a cottage and cow,
While a half av me stirs at the call
Av the sea-wind over the wall.

Wan half av me seems to say
Home's better by night or day;
But the other half whimpers and
craves

To be scuddin' through ten-foot
waves.

Wan half would ramble and rake,
Would any salt pathway take;
But the other half cautions, 'Tis
grand

To be tillin' your acre av land.

The creep-stool says, Bide a day,
The hob-kettle whispers, Stay,
But the little roads call and call
And I'm havin' no peace at all!

ARTHUR STRINGER.

military duty of obedience remains unaltered. Thus within the prisoners-of-war camp the prisoners retain their own status, a group guarded but apart; protected by international convention as to health, living conditions and privileges. In Canada, where there is no scarcity, prisoners fare well. Under more adverse conditions prisoners can expect to fare no better than their guards. The rules of procedure are laid down, but their interpretation may vary widely between one camp and another and between the camps in one country and those in another. If Canada appears to be too lenient in its hospitality the precedent is rooted in international law. The German colonel can continue to dominate his mess "Somewhere in Ontario" and his juniors plot escapes and "hell" rides to border points. If disciplinary action is limited there is at least no limit imposed upon measures to prevent escape.

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"To Market, To Market"

BY JANET MARCH

"WE'LL call it 'To Market, To Market' and every housewife in America will buy a copy!" said one of the authors of this book to the other as they lay under a beach umbrella. It took them two years to travel from the title to the closing sentences; it also took a whale of a lot of hard work, but what they said to each other in that first fine fling of imagination should be true. Every housewife needs a copy. This is a book which tells you how to shop, whether you are classified by the authors as "Gertrude who has a passion for Values, Cynthia who saves her Strength, Mrs. Grigsby who sniffs the cantaloupes, Rosemary who has other interests, or Julia who knows Elmer the butcher." We are all there, all of us frail women who spend the nation's pay checks and don't know a Class A chicken when we see one.

Gertrude "a passion for Values" elects to shop at a super-market that backs up on a railroad track. She has to park her car three blocks away and the attendants "are too super to carry out so she pays a boy ten cents to carry her parcels to the car." This expenditure added on to the cost of the gasoline used to get there reduces the Values considerably. Gertrude is the sort of girl who "once bought a crate of grapefruit in the interest of economy and stored it in the closet in the back hall of her apartment. It proved to be no trouble at all to Gertrude to dig out a grapefruit from under the vacuum cleaner every morning considering what she was saving."

CYNTHIA pins her faith to Mr. Blank where she orders everything by telephone, has it delivered, pays at the end of the month and claims her system is just as cheap and she has her Strength and her groceries too. Everyone knows Mrs. Grigsby, the perfect housekeeper who picks and pokes all the vegetables till she has the best in her basket, and when she gets home checks the weight of her purchases on the kitchen scales. She bottles in a big way and investigates the cleanliness of dairies personally. Mrs. Grigsby, in an effort to decide for herself the relative merits of imported and domestic cheeses "has been known to stand at the counter with her eyes closed while the clerk handed out pieces of both imported and domestic varieties. "Now try to mix me up" she will say to the clerk who looks as if he didn't like guessing games. "Don't tell me, don't tell me!"

We all, too, know Rosemary who just eats to live and can't be bothered. "You start to compare notes with Rosemary and tell her that you buy a pound of butter every other day not counting of course the two weeks that Aunt Agatha was with you, and that last month your dairy bill was—but by now Rosemary has lost interest in butter and is talking about surrealism to your husband. You console yourself with the fact that though your husband may in an unguarded moment profess a lively interest in surrealism in his heart of hearts he really cares much more about your dairy bill."

Julia is the shopper who depends on Elmer the clerk, always to give her the best. If she has to move the standard of living in her household will drop till she gets herself a new Elmer. Most women have one of

these helpers at a meat counter. Years of marketing haven't taught me how to tell a tough liver from a tender one on sight. I have to bank on making eyes at the local Elmer.

SERIOUSLY though, entertaining as are the characters who flit across the pages of this book the thing is filled with valuable information. The authors claim that they wrote it to help the famous bride who ordered "about three hundred peas for luncheon" and who didn't know what spinach looked like uncooked. I bet even the oldest and wildest housekeeper will find something she doesn't know within the covers. She'll also feel comfortably confirmed to find her shopping convictions in cold print, and her habit of pausing to do complicated mathematics as to the cheapness of the larger size praised to the skies.

UNFORTUNATELY a lot of the terms and identifying marks of graded brands apply only to the United States, but many of them are used in Canada too, and with the book's and your butcher's help you can discover the British equivalents. You may have always known the difference between "prime", "choice" and "good". But if you were green at meat buying "good" might sound all right to you. It may be all right but it's 3rd grade. The authors had quite a time collecting all their information for the meat chapter. "Mag sat on a stool in front of a meat counter day in and day out and observed what women asked for and what they got, (she asked the butcher so many questions that in the end we had to make him a present of a bottle of whiskey) . . . She presented me with these notes at just about the time when the representative from the publishing house had written for the third time to ask where the first chapter was, and someone had offered my husband and me more than we expected to get for our house. I rode around the countryside with real estate agents by day and wrote about crown roasts of veal by night." At that she did a good job. The meat chapter focuses flashlights on dark corners where before, the mysteries of "boneless chuck pot roasts" hid—at least from this housekeeper.

The chapter on staples gives you the low-down on cereals, fats, flours you know all those different sorts—and it's so hard to remember whether it's pastry or cake you need. The difference between noodles and macaroni is made clear, evidently noodles are more deluxe in spite of their name. There is too, a handsome list of salts, spices and flavorings. The next time you are buying



"TURBAN." A delightful camera study by Karsh of Ottawa. The original of this was one of the outstanding pictures of the Toronto Camera Club show at the 1940 C.N.E.

tea remember that Flowery orange pekoe, orange pekoe, pekoe, and pekoe souchong come in that order of merit.

The chapter on poultry and fish is enlightening, almost too much so. Evidently a stillly frozen chicken is a safer buy than one the butcher has thawed out and had around a while. Also really fresh eggs are a miracle. It's a long way from the nest to the carton in the chain store, and did you know that refrigeration of eggs is most important?

THE vegetable and fruit chapter takes a poke at the wayside stand and legitimately too. I've done a bit of corn buying lately and you usually have to get out and find your way round to the back door to snare your saleswoman. On the way the collie dog barks furiously. After a suitable interval twelve ears are laid naked on the floor of your car, and when you come to lift them out they skid all over. You are then charged full city prices, the very same which the de luxe grocer would write on your bill for a dozen ears delivered wrapped at your back door. What's more, as "To Market, To Market" says, "if the corn when shucked proves to have full kernels on only one side of the ear there is fifteen miles between you and the opportunity to complain about it."

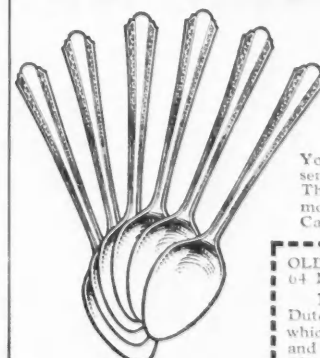
The St. Louis authors seem to believe in cans, and don't we all? They tell us about the various sizes of cans and the grades. Fancy, Choice and Standard in that order. They recommend two emergency shelves of cans, one for the family's use and a "Company Reserve." "A housewife," defines the authors, "who has mastered the mysteries of marketing knows a fat pig when she sees one, buys one when she needs one and pays what it is worth." This book will help you to become such a housekeeper. It is published by McClelland & Stewart and costs \$2.65. The authors are Margaret Turner Gamble and Margaret Chandler Porter.

Years of laboratory research, plus a new magic-like ingredient, bring you a new, quick-acting Old Dutch Cleanser that cleans 50% faster because it cuts grease lightning-fast. Since grease is woman's greatest cleaning problem, that means faster, all-around cleaning . . . faster sparkle without hard rubbing. This new, faster Old Dutch Cleanser doesn't scratch because it's made with Seismotite . . . it's safe for surfaces . . . it's kind to your hands.

The New 50% Faster Old Dutch Cleanser is at your dealer's now in the same, familiar package. Order a supply today. See what quick work it makes of greasy sinks, stoves, pots and pans. Enjoy the swift sparkle it brings to bath tubs, wash basins, glass and painted surfaces. It's wonderfully thrifty, too, because a little goes so far.

Doesn't Scratch . . . Made with Seismotite

GET THESE Six Beautiful WM. A. ROGERS TEASPOONS



\$1.50 VALUE for only 60¢ and three Old Dutch labels

A-1 Quality Silverware with an overlay of pure silver at point of wear

You'll be more than pleased with this handsome service of spoons at such an attractive bargain. They're made by Oneida, Ltd., in the popular, modern "Croydon" pattern. Offer, good only in Canada, expires December 31, 1941.

OLD DUTCH CLEANSER, Dept. A14, 64 Macaulay Ave., Toronto, Ont.
I am enclosing _____ windmill pictures from Old Dutch labels (or complete labels) and _____ for which please send me _____ Wm. A. Rogers Teaspoons and circular telling about other pieces. NOTE: Send 60¢ and 3 labels for each set of 6 teaspoons you desire.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Province _____



A CANADIAN LADY IS AMONG THE FRIENDS of an exiled King in London. This group, taken at a charity meeting in a metropolitan hotel, consist of (left to right) Mme. Pedersen, Miss Irgends, Lady Foster (widow of the late Sir George Foster of Canada), Mme. Colbran (Norwegian Ambassadors in London), King Haakon of Norway, Prince Olaf, and Mme. Langmøstør.

IMPROVE SOUP STEW or GRAVY with

BOVRIL

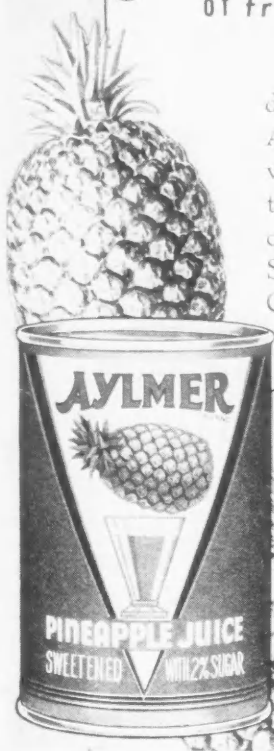
BOUILLON CUBES

40/4

For a Number One Appetizer

Serve this tangy - flavoured juice of fresh West Indies Pineapples

In order to produce this delicious Pineapple Juice, AYLMER selects the same varieties of fresh Pineapples that you enjoy at home. Processed in Canada at the St. Catharines plant of Canadian Cannery, Limited.



AYLMER PINEAPPLE JUICE



ALL OTHER FIGURE FAULTS will be forgiven the woman who walks easily and gracefully. Here are two simple and easy ways in which to go about acquiring an enviably attractive posture. The method illustrated at the left, balancing a weight on the head, is not new, but has yet to be improved on. The photograph at the right illustrates an even simpler means. Accustom yourself to walking with palms facing front. This automatically compels you to hold the shoulders very straight and erect.

Helena Rubinstein

presents

COSMETIC CLASSICS

No lips have ever seemed more beautiful than the full smooth lips of Classic Goddesses. Now Helena Rubinstein lipsticks not only make your lips soft, velvety and smooth but they give them the most exciting reds in the world! See them in the striking new Classics lipstick case—1.75. Other lipsticks 1.50, 1.10.

LIFE RED
RED VELVET
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SPORTING PINK
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126 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO . . . and at all smart shops and department stores

SALONS: — LONDON • BOSTON • CHICAGO • NEW YORK • MELBOURNE

DRESSING TABLE

Pearls Of Little Price

BY ISABEL MORGAN

SOMEONE has said that with a string of pearls and a black dress she could cope with anything from a visit to the dentist to a trip around the world. In our private opinion, the lady is a fibber. Be that as it may, pearls never seem to pall even though in between times it's fun to clank around in accessories of more fleeting interest. Famous beauties used to spend many years and fabulous fortunes assembling a pearl necklace of the exactly right tone to blend with their particular coloring, but this is a fast moving era in which neither famous beauties, or others, possess the patience or the fabulous fortunes for such long-range assemblage of treasure.

Unless you have deep-dyed prejudices against anything other than the sort of pearl one always hopes to find when ordering oysters on the half-shell, there is no earthly reason why you should not match your pearls to your complexion, since they are now being created to complement basic skin tones. These are called powder-blend "pearls" and come in tints to complement the natural coloring. One color, "Ivoire," is a rich creamy-white for the honey-skinned and gypsy olive skinned; another color is "Argent," a cool silver for those whose complexions are pale olive or creamy; and "Rosee" for pink and white blondes.

Encores

Helena Rubinstein has looked upon the lipstick shades she has produced during the past few seasons and found them good—so good she has decided they just cannot be improved on. So she has grouped all six of her best-known shades together, put each in a sumptuous white and gold case shaped like a Greek column, and calls them her Classic lipsticks. All the colors which have won hearts during the past few seasons are there—Red Raspberry, Rubinstein's first lipstick shade, Red Velvet, Red Coral, et al.

Surprise!

One of the surprise packages of the season is almonized Beautyskin lingerie made of runproof silk and rayon. The surprise isn't in the fact that these undies are expertly tailored

and finished, but that they are treated with almond cream to help resist perspiration. Don't ask us how it's done, because we don't know. At any rate the cream, which you can't detect, is said to linger on and on after many dousings in the laundry tub. So does the delicate scent which is just faint and pleasantly anonymous enough not to interfere with any other perfume you may wish to use.

Masque Lore

It's one thing to put a masque cream all over your face, and quite another thing to remain quiet while you invite your soul in peace as the stuff hardens. The 'phone rings. It's your best beau and bang, you feel your face falling to pieces like a plaster wall in an air raid. Perseverance is your middle name, so you begin all over again. This time that pounding on the kitchen door announces the man who has come to read the electric meter. And you hope the damage to his morale is one half as severe as that suffered by your face which was just beginning to harden nicely.

It must have been prescience that prompted Antoine to develop his Masque 24, a cream masque that stays moist, cool, and fragrant on the skin. When it is spread on it has a gentle frosty-cool feeling that is rather pleasant. It is supposed to be left on about twenty minutes during which it performs its beneficent task of freshening the skin and its texture. Move around and keep busy, if you like, but the results are better should you decide to relax while the cream does its work.

Modern Pioneer

As an indication that designers have been looking for and finding style inspiration right in their own backyards, comparatively speaking, instead of going farther afield in history or geography, one has only to behold the hooded grey flannel evening cape. The hood section worn over the head is purple velvet which extends down in a square yoke over the shoulders. It is an exact, well almost exact, copy of the hooded capes worn by American pioneer women on their trek 'cross continent in covered wagons.

Back Page

Autarchy Begins at Home

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE of the most interesting of recent war items comes from Rome and has to do with the new clothing regulations for men. It seems that the Commission on Autarchy, presided over by Premier Mussolini, has ruled out hats, collars, tie and "other cloth-consuming items," and decided in favor of shorts, together with V-necked, short-sleeved shirts. The despatch goes on to say that since the promoters of the campaign are afraid that the new style may seem "sissy-ish" the morning newspapers are pointing that it is "not only hygienic but masculine and patriotic."

It sounds like a rather stark outline, but it should go well with the new pinched-in-waist effect that is going to be seen everywhere in Italy during the coming season. The question is, will the Duce take the lead in setting the new style himself. It's an important point on which the whole future of the Italian state may well depend.

Judging from published photographs over the year Il Duce himself seems to have gone in for cloth-consuming items on a scale only exceeded by Herr Goering and, perhaps, Miss Joan Crawford. The number of black shirts, ties and gloves, tunics, uniforms, trench coats, army great-coats etc., that the Duce has paraded across the newsreel front during the past dozen years is enough to set any autarchy back on its heels. His individual style seems to call for what fashion writers love to describe as "that covered-up look"—military tunic buttoned up to the threatening jaw-line, military turban coming right down to the fierce eyes, and only the famous scowl revealed between.

That's the way dictators ought to look. The new style on the other hand could easily lead to a beach-resort slackness and even a general softening up of the Latin temperament. I have tried to describe something of this effect below; and don't bring up that old wish-fulfilment argument either. It could happen as easy as anything.

The scene is the Palazzo Venezia, where Il Duce and his son Vittorio, both in their new play suits are breakfasting together. Vittorio is morosely spooning his grape-fruit.



"SURE GETTING SHORT-SIGHTED LATELY, ISN'T HE?"

Il Duce is reading his favorite newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia*. ("No News But the Best News".)

Il Duce: Well, I see the boys have bombed Haifa and finally made them cut the Iraq oil pipe-line.

Vittorio: (sourly) Yeah, I read that in the *Popolo* three months ago.

Il Duce: (laying down his paper) Say, what's the matter with you this morning anyway?

Vittorio: (desperately, after a pause) Listen, Dad, have I got to wear this sissy shirt and little pants? I mean have I really got to?

Il Duce: Certainly you've got to. What's the matter with your shirt and pants? They're very hygienic and patriotic.

Vittorio: I wouldn't mind wearing a patriotic tie or suspenders. But my God, Dad, patriotic pants! (He sighs) They make me feel sissy-ish. All the fellows say they feel sissy-ish.

Il Duce: Look, will you quit dawdling over that grapefruit and get started? You and Bruno ought to be flying over Africa by this time. (He clenches his fist) Girding yourself to face difficult tests with an un-

crushable faith and an unshakable will to dominate the world scene."

Vittorio: (peevishly) How you going to dominate the world scene in a sissy pair of rompers. . . And if you want to know where Bruno is, he's out playing in the sand-pile with the Ciano kids.

Il Duce stares. He is shaken, but controls himself. He is working up to the big balcony scene that is to follow breakfast.

Il Duce: You must nerve yourself to face the trials and stringencies of the war-time state. Remember, there is only one watchword, categorical and binding—

Vittorio: (sulkily) That's two words.

Il Duce: (slapping his paper on the table) Now that's just about enough from you, young man. You get out and catch up with the Picchiattelli squadron before I throw you out.

Vittorio: (dramatically, after a pause) Listen Dad, you might as well face the facts. You've been chasing round at luncheon meetings of the Commission on Autarchy so long you don't know what's happening around you. (He leans across the table) The Picchiattelli boys aren't going up today. And if you want to know why they aren't going up today it's because they're over at air-head-quarters knitting themselves pull-overs.

Il Duce: (after a fearful pause) It isn't true! They can't do this to me.

Vittorio: (relentlessly) It's true all right. And the Disparati squadron isn't going up either. They aren't going anywhere. They say they look like hell in that new V-neck-line. . . The Carabinieri.

Il Duce: (excitedly) So, it's Revolution! (dazedly) The Disparati, the Picchiattelli, the Carabinieri! . . . (Still in his play-suit, he rushes to the balcony to address the populace. The square is empty, except for a few members of the Disparati who are over in a corner arranging a badminton tournament. Il Duce begins his address, but nobody pays any attention. A Roman matron walks slowly by, holding by the hand her five-year-old child, a Son of the Wolves.

The Son of the Wolves: (pointing) Lookit, Mom, look at the funny little fat guy up on the balcony.

The Roman Matron: Remember the first rule of the Junior Sons of the Wolves: Never point a gun unless you're sure it's loaded. . . (She glances up at the balcony). It's just some poor man who has probably been locked out by the janitor.

They pass slowly to the left. Just before she exits, the Roman Matron turns and glances back over her shoulder. (To herself!) It's funny but I could swear I've seen that face somewhere, I know it as well as anything, but I can't seem to remember the name.

EATON'S

SAPPHIRES For September

Precious birthstone of inimitable beauty—and legendary symbol of truth and constancy. The Ancients believed that faith, hope and charity were caught in the three cross-bars of a star sapphire . . . certainly there are few gems more flattering, more magnificent. EATON'S Jewel Shop proudly presents its collection of sapphires—ranging from traditional mist blues, to the glorious intensity of a collector's gem . . .

The Jewel Shop, Main Store, Main Floor.

A — Ring, Star sapphire on baguette diamond shoulders. \$950.00.

B — Brooch of Burma sapphires with diamonds. \$1,575.00.

C — Ring with diamonds dividing rows of Burma sapphires. \$550.00.

D — Bracelet of Burma sapphires with diamond-set links. \$1,600.00.

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FOR 28 YEARS

TOILETS HAVE GLISTENED

THE same powdered chemical compound that kept toilets glistening and sanitary 28 years ago is used by countless women today. Sani-Flush is still the easiest and best known way to keep toilet bowls spotless. You don't have to scrub and scour. You don't even touch it with your hands.

Just sprinkle a little Sani-Flush in the bowl twice a week. It even cleans the hidden trap. Cannot injure plumbing connections. (Also effective for cleaning out automobile radiators.) See directions on can. Sold by grocery, drug, hardware and syndicate stores. 15c and 30c sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.



Sani-Flush CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING

NO DULL MOMENTS
with a LORD & BURNHAM GLASS GARDEN

You can literally enjoy summer in your own home all year round when you have a Lord & Burnham Glass Garden. Ideal setting for gaiety or quiet relaxation and inspiration. Distinction for your home you can get in no other way. The cost? Surprisingly low! Write today for complete information. Address Lord & Burnham Co. Ltd., Toronto or St. Catharines, Ontario.

THE MOST POPULAR ROOM OF ALL

Lord and Burnham

Lasting Co-operation Between Britain and U.S.

AT THE present rate of progress in the United States' non-belligerency, the great territory of the U.S.A. will soon be an honorary member state of the British Empire. It is difficult to exaggerate the significance of the joint defence agreement between the U.S. and Canada, and the leasing of defence bases by Britain to the U.S.

The significance goes beyond the obvious. It is not merely a symbol

of America's closer sympathy with the Allies' cause; nor merely a new measure for the protection of the American Continent. It is part of a long-term program of collaboration between America and the British Empire, which, carried to its logical conclusion, would mean the pooling of military and economic resources not only for the war but for a permanent peace policy.

The immense importance of these

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

moves, so far as the war is concerned, is that they indicate a decision by the United States on war policy. They are not philanthropic—the U.S. is a business nation. They are part of a carefully worked-out policy, which recognizes that the U.S. is necessary to Britain's war-effort, and

that a "stable order" in Europe, under British control, is necessary to America's safety and wellbeing.

The United States had the clear choice of pursuing an independent policy, relying on her geographical isolation and on her immense natural resources to guarantee her national integrity; or alternatively recognizing that war—economic, political, or military—had assumed world dimensions, and accordingly

throwing in her lot with the only power with whom co-operation was possible. Against the strong isolationist tradition of U.S. politics she has chosen a realistic course.

For the British, it is a question of prosecuting the war against Nazism by the most efficient means. Not less important than military action—in a war of some years' duration probably more important—is the economic war of blockade. To blockade the whole coastline of Europe is a heavy task, and one which would be rendered quite futile if serious leakages were to occur.

Need U.S. Backing

The resources of the British Empire are in nearly all respects equal or superior to those of Germany and the German-occupied territories. The most notable exception is oil, and of foreign sources of this vital fuel Britain controls a large proportion. For decisive advantage, however, the Empire undoubtedly needs the great moral and material backing of the U.S.A. If American resources are to be divided between the belligerents, the war may drag on interminably.

It is not a question of food for the suffering peoples under Nazi domination. The territories themselves are quite capable of sustaining a reasonable standard of material life, even under Nazism, if their products are put to civilian use. If the plans of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Cudahy are put into effect, the controlling Nazi power will have large resources of materials which might be used for food, but which would in all probability mostly be used as raw material for the German war machine. Potatoes make alcohol, used extensively for fuel. Milk makes casein, and the various resins for plastics which can be used for almost any purpose, including aircraft. Fats fit for human consumption make glycerine and nitro-glycerine for explosives.

United States businessmen are not, as we said, philanthropists. Their desire to send food to starving Europe is not in all cases disinterested. They have vast stocks of foodstuffs and raw materials on their hands for which they are ready enough to find any market. It is not surprising if there are some powerful interests against the government's policy of exclusive co-operation with Britain.

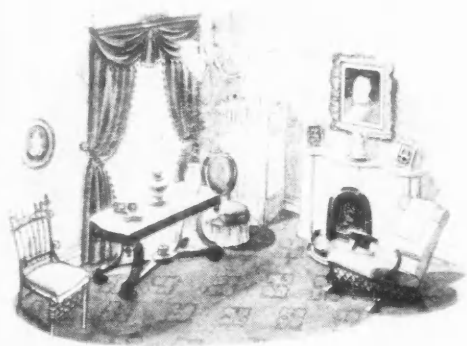
Advantages Mutual

The advantages of this co-operation are mutual. It would be a mistake to suppose that the U.S. government, faced with the breakdown of its whole defence system in the event of a conquest of the British Navy by the Germans, and of intensified Nazi infiltration in the South American States, had been forced into a defensive alliance. Immediately, the British Empire needs the U.S. more than the U.S. needs British support. The Americans are faced with possible dangers in the future, whereas Britain is faced with the immediate urgency of winning the war in the shortest possible time. Her policy of blockading Europe must be matched with a policy of drawing the maximum possible supplies from outside Europe. The Empire is rich in resources; but it is impossible to expand the industrial output even of comparatively developed countries like Canada and Australia within a period of months. The United States' large-scale industries are already in being.

The United States is to be crudely realistic in a strong bargaining position. The concessions which Britain makes to her may reasonably be of such a kind as will further strengthen America's position in world economic affairs. Already she has most of the world's monetary gold. Her trading position in the neutral markets is being strengthened by the diversion of her European competitors' energies to other purposes. It may be supposed that, in return for her help in defending the British Empire against Germany's imperialist designs, she will have a substantially increased stake in the British Empire when the conquest is won. "Concessions", in the Dominions or in the Colonies, should contribute to world stability in the future.

The story of the home . . . and the life insurance policy

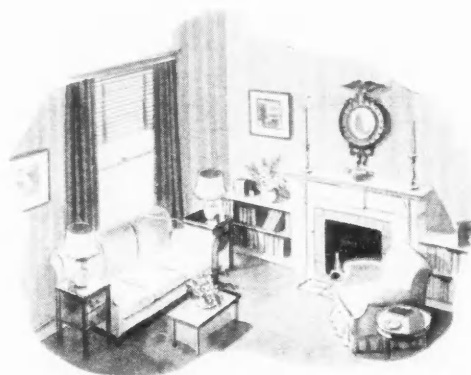
MANY YEARS AGO, a man bought a house. Naturally, he furnished his home in the style of the day.



At the same time, he bought a Metropolitan Life Insurance Policy. Today, he still owns that policy, and he still lives in that same home.



But as times have changed, his taste in furnishing his home has changed, too. For example, the living room has been completely modernized. Here, as in other rooms, old-fashioned furniture has been replaced by up-to-date pieces. Electricity, telephones, and an improved heating plant have been installed in the house.



However, the physical appearance of his life insurance policy probably has not changed a bit. It looks exactly as it did the day he bought



it. Yet it, too, may have been modernized to the great advantage of the policyholder. For, as experience showed it to be possible, the Company was enabled to give more in many cases, than was called for in the original policy.

And, unlike the improvements to his house, which represent an outlay of cash, any additional benefits to which he is now entitled under his policy have been made available although

no change in the premium rate was or could have been made.

► For example, a policy issued before 1915 did not provide for participation in the surplus earnings of the Company. Today, the holder of such a policy receives his share of the divisible surplus in the form of a dividend on his policy.

Many policyholders, who have found it impossible to continue the payment of the required premiums on their policies, have been delighted to find that the non-forfeiture values available under such circumstances are, in some cases, now much larger than those specified in their policies.

As conditions warranted, Metropolitan has also found it possible to increase substantially the amount of insurance payable under many of the earlier Industrial policies over the amount called for in such policies.

An important provision included in many current Ordinary policies is the right to have the insurance payable in the form of an income. This right was not included in early Ordinary policies, but has since been extended to them.

Provisions for additional benefits in case of death by accidental means, and benefits for loss of eyesight or limbs have been added to Industrial policies issued before these benefits were regularly included in such policies.

► The changes cited above illustrate the progress that has been made in liberalizing the terms of Metropolitan life insurance policies, and in providing more benefits. Each change has brought the policyholder some real advantage which the original contract did not obligate Metropolitan to provide.

These improvements in old policies have been made voluntarily by Metropolitan as part of its effort to provide the policyholder with the utmost possible protection and service.

► If you are in doubt as to whether your old policies have become more advantageous since you bought them years ago, your Metropolitan Agent will gladly examine them and ascertain whether there are any additional benefits to which you may now be entitled.

This is Number 25 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

NEW YORK

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA

Frederick H. Eckers,
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PRESIDENT

Vae Victis!—Nazi "Economy" in Conquered Lands

BY WILLIAM BOWER

THE report made the round a few days ago that the Nazis are using coffins to transport pilfered foodstuffs from Norway to Germany. This story has, apart from many other aspects, a sinister moral, and the moral is frightful immorality: they pretend that their own men are dying like flies rather than admit that they are stealing potatoes. From this one can imagine their attitude toward the life of the individual among the people they have conquered. And, in fact, if one looks at what is going on in the countries of the victims, one is above all struck by the utter callousness with which they violate human dignity.

It began right at the beginning, in Poland. We refer here not only to the million or so Jews who fell into the Nazis' clutches there. Although an inferior race in Nazi eyes, the Jews have also the distinction, indeed the honor, of being regarded by them as their mortal enemies wherever they find them. But the Poles are just an inferior race to them, nothing else, nothing but mere cattle. As early as in December last fifty thousand Germans, "repatriated" from the then still independent Baltic countries, had been settled in those parts of western Poland where the soil is good; and the people to whom the farms had belonged were in the *Gouvernement General*, that gigantic dumping ground for undesirable people, undesirable in their own country!

Industry in German Poland worked on a considerable scale soon after the end of the campaign, naturally under German management. However, in winter, when Swedish iron ore and American scrap could no longer be obtained, great unemployment ensued. Of course, with the thawing of the Baltic the difficulties ceased, and if they arise again next winter, the Nazis will probably not worry, because they have now the French iron industry and iron ore deposits at their disposal. Unemployment will be a welcome pretext for sending some more ten thousands of Polish laborers to work in the mines, industries and farmyards of Germany, and now also of France and Belgium. A further step toward the planned extinction of the Poles.

Misfortune

It was Norway's and Denmark's misfortune to have been after Poland, the first Hitler victims of the war. When they were occupied the Battle of France had not begun. There are several reasons why they were more ruthlessly plundered than subsequent victims, although the difference is hardly perceptible to the naked eye. Firstly, the then still obscure future, looked at from Germany's point of view, and the uncertainty of the outcome of Hitler's plans concerning France. Secondly, the fact that Norway and Denmark had no time to remove or destroy stocks. Thirdly, that they had more stocks than the other victims.

For instance, when the Germans took Norway there were sugar stocks there sufficient to last for six months. But three months after the invasion Sweden had to help her neighbor out with a few thousand tons of sugar. Unfortunately there were also considerable oil stocks in Norway. They disappeared, too. The private use of coal is prohibited now, and what coal there is, is reserved for industry and shipping. Butter is hardly obtainable, and the consumption of wheat flour is restricted to invalids. To make things worse, the harvest is bad, and the mass-slaughtering of cattle has already begun in the middle of summer.

Like Norway, Denmark enjoyed an enormous boom until she was invaded. Since then the Danes have made brave efforts to overcome their

When the Nazis invaded Norway and Denmark they found comparatively large stocks of useful things which they removed.

In their subsequent conquests, Holland and Belgium, there were relatively no large accumulations of stocks which they could take over. But these countries have vast natural resources.

Also in Poland are great natural resources. They are important for the Germans, but they have never been adequate for the Polish people. Their appalling poverty has been accentuated by the Nazi conception of the Poles as an "inferior race".

All these countries, and Czecho-Slovakia, offer now the spectacle of millions of harmless people being uprooted and pushed about like cattle. Yet all this is only a mild foretaste of what the Nazis would do if they could force the British Empire to its knees.

immediate difficulties. There was an initial success. Large stocks, ready for shipment to England, were taken over by the Nazis, and even paid for by exports, though under transportation difficulties. Also financial measures which were taken brought temporary alleviation. But a mass slaughter of cattle and poultry is bound to set in now. The Germans have issued orders that the twenty-eight million hens of Denmark must be reduced to six millions by this month, because there is no food for them. Unemployment has risen considerably. The Nazis have established labor exchanges with the purpose of taking the unmarried unemployed into Germany. It is not to be assumed that these men, working under the near-slavery conditions of the German workers, will turn Nazis. But there are signs that a section of the small farmers in Denmark see

the only escape from their plight in making peace with the Nazis. Thus a serious political problem may arise shortly. But whichever way it is solved, its solution cannot restore the economic prosperity of the unfortunate country.

All for Germany

In Holland conditions are similar. The Reich Commissar for Holland is the notorious Seyss-Inquart, the betrayer of Schuschnigg. He began by courting the favor of the workers. The Nazis forbade dismissals of those who had jobs, and declared that men who could not find jobs would be taken to Germany, and be given employment there. Recently greater clothes rations have been announced for the German population, because supplies are coming in now from France, Belgium and Holland. The



PREPARATIONS FOR A DOOMSDAY

latter country has an important clothing industry for men's suits. Naturally, it must suffer, if not from lack, at least from a serious shortage of raw materials. If nevertheless it can export, or is compelled to export, to Germany, this means that the Dutch people will not be adequately clothed. Otherwise the same restrictions are in force in Holland as in Germany.

In Belgium the unemployment prob-

lem is more difficult to solve than in Holland and Denmark, although it is well-nigh hopeless there, too. Belgium has an enormous textile industry which is wholly dependent on imported raw materials. The coal industry is working full swing for the Germans to the extent to which the mines are workable, and that is probably a hundred per cent by now. The problem of the iron industry is more difficult, and can hardly be solved as long as the war lasts. Belgium has no iron ore and obtained most of her supplies from France. Of course, there is plenty of iron ore in France.

France must be left out of this account because things there are too complicated as to lend themselves to a short review. Moreover, they are not yet settled.

Protection

In conclusion we want to look at another Nazi victim, although its doom was sealed before the outbreak of war: Czecho-Slovakia. A few figures are interesting here. In August, 1939, the National Bank of Bohemia-Moravia (the German "Protectorate") held 1610 million crowns worth of discounted bills and securities. In April last this figure had shrunk to just over one-tenth of that amount. On the other hand, the claims of the bank on the Reichsbank had risen by two billion crowns to about four billion crowns. The note circulation is steadily decreasing, and so are bank deposits for fear of inflation.

All this is, of course, an expression of the contraction and stagnation of business in Bohemia-Moravia. Under the circumstances it sounds like a grim joke if one hears that an enormous building boom developed in the country, chiefly for private houses. It came to an end two months ago when the German authorities forbade the use of steel for building purposes. Naturally the boom was the consequence of the inflation fear, and the building of houses was one of the few roads open to those who did not want to be left holding a bag of steadily deteriorating money.

To top the "protection" Bohemia and Moravia are receiving. Berlin recently invested the "Protectorate" with the power to object to all decisions made by Bohemian and Moravian courts in civil matters. The power is retroactive, and extends also to decisions made before the seizure of Czecho-Slovakia.

These examples are a random selection of what Nazi rule over other countries means. What strikes the observer most about the methods Hitler employs in occupied lands is the utter barbarity and callousness with which millions of harmless people are uprooted and pushed about as if they were so many cattle.

THE BUSINESS FRONT

New High in Spending

BY P. M. RICHARDS

CANADA is now spending close to one billion dollars a year for war purposes and the United States is slated to spend fifty billions for defence over the next seven years. What this means to industry on this continent, at least in respect of activity, is obvious enough. While it continues there will be no unemployment problem.

A billion dollars a year is a lot of money for Canada. If we multiplied our population and war expenditure figures by twelve, making the former about the same as that of the U.S., we should be spending twelve billions a year against our neighbor's seven-year average of a little more than seven billions.

Actually, however, if the U.S. really sets out to attain what are said to be its minimum requirements for defence, it will spend much more than fifty billions over the coming seven years. It may be as much as seventy-five billions.

Incidentally, the one billion per year which Canada is now spending on war is just about the amount which the United States has spent for defence in each of the past seven years.

Putting the U.S. defence program total at 55 to 60 billions, it is estimated that some 35 billions of this will be for "original equipment" and the balance of 20 to 25 billions for maintenance and replacement. Of course the latter items, maintenance and replacement, will continue after the seven years. They will cost some five millions per year as long as the U.S. maintains defence forces on the scale now projected.

U.S. Can Handle It

A writer in *Barron's* points out that averaging U.S. national income for the past few years, these costs would mean that U.S. armament would require 10 to 12 per cent. of the national income for the next seven years and thereafter about 7 per cent., in contrast with around 2 per cent. over the last seven years. That this is by no means an impossible proportion is indicated by the fact that armament expenditures of European nations averaged around 10 per cent. of their national incomes even in peace times. Some of them—Germany, Italy and Russia—spent far more than that.

Right now Britain is spending 33 per cent. of her national income for war and Germany about 50 per cent. Canada is spending about 19 per cent.

But in neither Canada nor the United States can the effect of armament expenditures on the national budgets properly be shown by merely adding armament costs to other expenditures. The huge outlays for armament will themselves substantially increase the national income; there will be large savings on relief, and tax collections will be much higher. The national economies of both countries will obviously be greatly affected.

Effects Uneven

The *Barron's* writer points out, for instance, that U.S. expenditures of fifty billions within seven years would be the equivalent of the capital expenditures thus far made in the whole railroad, public utility or automobile industries, but concentrated into a much shorter period of time; also that the effect would be particularly clear because the major portion of the money spent would go into the heavy industries which produce capital goods, and in which production has been relatively low and unemployment relatively high during the past decade. Similar effects will be felt from Canada's expenditures.

The economics of both countries must not only be affected by these huge new demands for goods, materials and labor but also by the inevitable unevenness of the demands and by the pressure of the new taxes.

In Canada dislocations of the business of firms continuing ordinary peacetime production but suffering loss of markets and having to bear heavier wartime taxation are already in evidence and will doubtless tend to become more marked. Furthermore, companies now actively engaged in war production have to consider the practical certainty that war needs will not be constant as the course of the war changes from time to time. All these things make for uncertainty, and against a healthy condition of business.

But business, in the aggregate, is unquestionably going to be active. There can be no real business recession on this continent, so long as armament production continues on the scale now indicated.



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WILLIAM SKELTON,
Provincial Manager.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

TIP TOP

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to get all the pertinent information you have on Tip Top Tailors, Ltd. Anything pertaining to the outlook for the company and its progress during this year will be appreciated. Do you think I would be smart to pick up some of the common stock one of these days?

—P. U. S., Annapolis Royal, N.S.

I think so. At the present market the common stock is affording a satisfactory yield and the prospects for a bonus are encouraging despite the burden of the Excess Profits Tax. Appreciation possibilities are above-average.

I understand that for the first 8 months of 1940 sales and profits have increased substantially and that the outlook to the year end is for continuance of this trend. As a matter of fact, operations should hum until well into 1941, for the company has on hand government orders which call for the output of some 2,000 uniforms per week. Normal business is holding up well but no plans for expansion are being considered. One adverse factor is the higher price of raw materials which has been occasioned by the rising cost of wool

cloth imported from the United Kingdom.

Tip Top Tailors Ltd., manufactures made-to-measure clothing and distributes it in Canada through its own chain of 50 stores and through some 2,400 agencies. A modern, 5-storey, 3½-acre plant is located in Toronto.

MATACHEWAN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What is your opinion of Matachewan Consolidated? Do you consider the shares a relatively good purchase at the present time? What is the outlook? Is there any possibility of dividends soon?

—W. N. D., Norwich, Ont.

Matachewan Consolidated earnings in 1939 were 4.4 cents a share as against 1.9 cents in the preceding year. The ore position was better than maintained, costs were lowered and net working capital increased to \$506,997 from \$268,791. Ore reserves are estimated at 360,070 tons, grading just under \$5 per ton. The grade is lower due to the inclusion of about 155,000 tons of low grade porphyry ore. The mill is handling 600 tons daily and operations continue satisfactory, but I do not consider the shares offer much speculative attrac-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The cyclical or major direction of stock prices was last confirmed as downward. The short-term movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

STILL GEARED TO EUROPE

Military activities against Great Britain are being intensified and recent market action has been such as to indicate that the course of the New York stock market is still geared in to the foreign situation. Against this foreign background, however, with its potentialities for adverse repercussions on prices, is the rising trend of American industrial activity based on rearmament orders.

By early 1941 the total of this rearmament business should have reached a level that will make it a chief and highly stimulating factor on the general level of production. The peak of the movement, however, will probably not be seen before 1942. Over the entire period, beginning now, not only will the industries directly concerned be benefited, but such recovery will be spread as larger payrolls move out into general consumption channels.

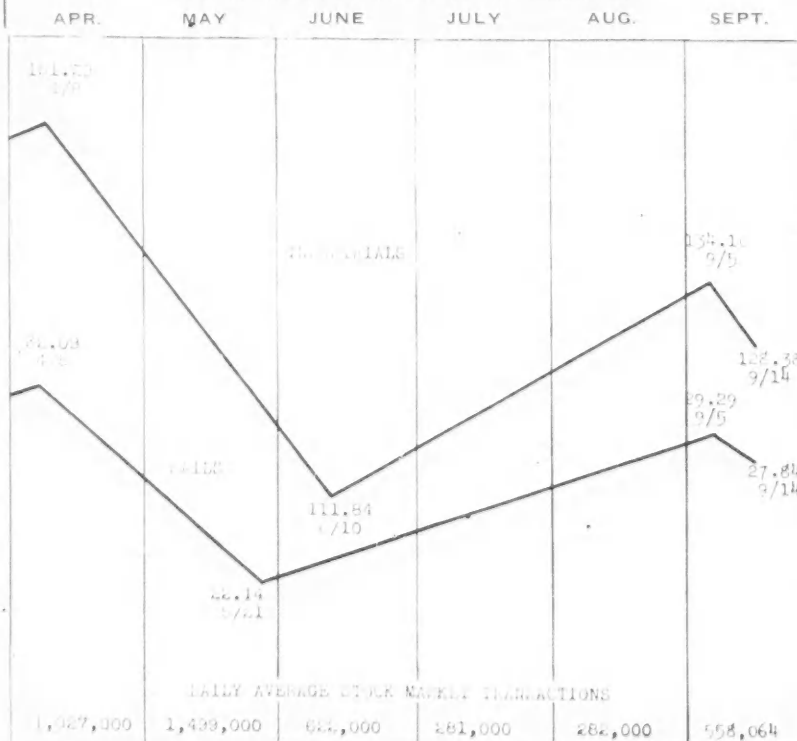
MAY TRANSFER ATTENTION

In view of the American domestic business outlook, it would not prove surprising if the market, at some point over the next several months, broke away from the foreign influence and gave its full attention to what is going on at the home front. This break-away could best be effected when results of the German assault on Britain have been witnessed and when the excess profits tax bill has been enacted. The election outcome could also be of influence.

In summary, then, there is a period ahead, dating from as early as September and as late as November, in which the market should be kept under observation for evidences of advance of a fundamental nature. Such advance could be preceded by a period of price weakness serving both to finally discount the uncertain and unwholesome foreign picture and the effects of the excess profits tax on the earnings of individual companies.

Technically speaking, the market rally from the panic lows of May should normally be followed by a more substantial testing of these lows than has been witnessed to date. Conservative procedure, at this juncture, would call for the assumption that such testing, whether now or later, is yet ahead.

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Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1½% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVICINAL PAPER LIMITED, payable October 1st, 1940 to Shareholders of record as at close of business September 15th, 1940, in Canadian Funds.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

**MONETA PORCUPINE
MINES LIMITED**

(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 3

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on October 15th, 1940, to Shareholders of record September 30th, 1940.

By order of the Board,
H. B. CLEARHUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
September 12th, 1940.

**THE TORONTO
MORTGAGE COMPANY**
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.25 per Share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after 1st October, 1940, to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 14th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

5th September, 1940.

GOLD & DROSS

tion at present. There has been no intimation of the likelihood of an early dividend payment.

Ventures Limited, which controls the company, reported earlier in the year that drilling on the 5th level had been a blank, but that the 8th level, which is the lowest in the mine, offered encouragement in one or two places.

CANADIAN BREWERIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What do you think of the preferred stock of Canadian Breweries, Limited?

—H. F. S., Vancouver, B.C.

I think it is an income speculation of less than average appeal; that is, I think the odds that the company will be able to maintain the \$3-per-share dividend for any length of

time and pay off arrears—which amount to \$6.75 per share—are unfavorable.

For the first 9 months of the current fiscal year, operating profits were \$1,005,939 as compared with \$732,182 in the corresponding period of last year; and after all charges—except provision for minority interest and income taxes—net profit was \$599,050, against \$368,308 in 1939's first 9 months. In the year ended October 31, 1939, net was equal to \$3.18 per share; in 1938 to \$2.67; in 1937 to \$2.59; and in 1936 to 53 cents per share. So that the Excess Profits Tax, which will be applied to 1940's results, is apt to prove a drag on any real earnings improvement; and the fact that the brewing industry is particularly susceptible to taxation, plus the threat of rising costs, adds to the speculative nature of the stock.

The operating subsidiaries of Canadian Breweries, Ltd., are engaged in brewing beer and making soft drinks. Operations are carried on in Ontario and Quebec with about 51 per cent of revenues obtained from the sale of bottled beer, 43 per cent from keg beer and 6 per cent from soft drinks.

AUNOR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am considering whether or not I should buy Aunor at present prices and would ask if you could provide me with certain information. Is Aunor a producing mine, if so, what are its earnings and is it paying a dividend? Has Aunor any interest in subsidiary mines and what truth is there in reports its earning power will be affected by payment of royalties on some of its property?

—N. J. B., Ottawa, Ont.

Yes, Aunor is a producing mine and since inception of milling January 17, 1940, to the end of June, reported net profits of close to \$112,000, or slightly over 5½ cents per share, after all charges. This period, however, cannot be considered as representative of the company's possibilities and prospects for the final half of the year are much better.

In fact, production in July moved up sharply, value of the gold output then being near \$200,000, which is perhaps indicative of a desire to increase production in the national interest, and I consider it likely dividends will be initiated next year. A continuation of July's output should mean net profits at an annual rate of between 25 and 30 cents a share.

A wholly-owned subsidiary, Arbutus Porcupine Mines, has the exclusive right and option to purchase a patented mining claim in Deloro township, but outside of this I know of no interest in other subsidiary property. In connection with payment of royalties, these are not expected to seriously affect the earning power of the company. Provided the company exercises its option to lease a number of claims, a rental is payable of 10 per cent of the net profits realized from the sale of all minerals, ores and metals recovered from six of these. The present Aunor property consists of the original Augite Porcupine ground and a number of contiguous claims some of which were secured following diamond drilling indications.

RELIEF ARLINGTON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Has there been any change in the ore prospects for Relief Arlington Mines? I was under the impression the mine was nearing its end, but the pleasant surprise of the declaration of a five cent dividend has revived my hopes. What is the outlook?

A. H. R., New Westminster, B.C.

No, I understand there has been no change of importance in the ore prospects for Relief Arlington Mines and the unexpected dividend, which is payable September 23, is an interim one that will come out of the company's cash balance. It was reported last spring that on a basis of 4,000 tons monthly the mill could

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QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum, on the paid-in capital stock of the Company has been declared for the quarter year ending September 30th, 1940, payable October 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1940.

By Order of the Board,

J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager.



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DIVIDEND No. 215

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1940 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th September 1940. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager

Toronto, 12th September 1940

run more than 11 months on the ore in sight. Disappointing results were met with on the 10th and 11th levels and it was stated the ore indicated would not pay the cost of shaft sinking to greater depth. There are, however, possibilities for new ore sources still worth exploring.

A cash balance of about \$200,000 has been accumulated since the final payment was made last May on the loan from Premier Gold Mining Co., which controls it. In view of the serious decline last year in ore reserves and the apparent limited life of the mine directors believe that it is in the best interests of shareholders to give them the benefit of the cash in the bank not likely to be required for operations. The dividend disbursement will total \$150,000, of which \$76,500 will go to Premier.

INVESTMENT FOUNDATION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have recently been appointed executor of an estate and find among the holdings some of the preferred stock of Investment Foundation, Ltd. Will you please give me in detail the dividend payments made on this stock over the past several years? It seems to me that the stock was in arrears not so very long ago. Also, a statement as to the company's policy and its financial status would be very useful.

—R. D. C., Montreal, Que.

On March 31, 1936, arrears on the 6 per cent \$50-par preferred stock of Investment Foundation, Ltd., amounted to \$5.75 per share. Recently a payment of 25 cents per share was declared which cleaned up all back dividend payments. Since March 31, 1936, payments have been as follows: in 1936-1937, \$3 per share; in 1937-1938 and in 1938-1939, \$4.50 per share in each year; and in the year ended March 31, 1940, \$5.25 per share. The balance of arrears, which amounted to 50 cents per share, have been cleaned up in the first half of the current fiscal year. Dividends paid on the preferred stock in the last 4 fiscal years have amounted to \$17.25 per share against earnings of \$16.16 per share in the same period. When the company was formed in 1929, 40,000 preferred shares were issued. Since then, 10,700 shares have been redeemed, leaving 29,300 shares outstanding.

Investment Foundation, Ltd., an investment trust, may not invest more than 10 per cent of its capital in any one company. At least 50 per cent of its total investments must consist of dividend paying securities listed on some recognized stock exchange. The financial position is satisfactory. Net investment income in the year ended March 31, 1940, was equal to \$4.10 per share, as compared with \$4.07 in 1939 and \$4.49 in 1938.

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Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 336
EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 65

A regular dividend of 1½%, and an extra dividend of 1½%, making 3%, in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 7th day of October, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of September, 1940.

DATED the 14th day of September, 1940.
I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 12

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a properly constituted meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, duly called and held on August 27th, 1940 a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable October 1st, 1940 to shareholders of record September 16th, 1940.

Hamilton, Ont., September 10, 1940.
E. J. MAW,
Secretary.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Coverage Under Residence Burglary Policy

BY GEORGE GILBERT

It has always been the practice of a certain percentage of the people to accumulate property and to convert it into a convenient medium of exchange. Various methods of protecting such movable property have been adopted from time to time in order to circumvent the aggressive methods of that portion of society which makes its living by preying upon the possessions of others.

But it is safe to say that notwithstanding all the protection of locks and bars with which a man may surround his property, he may wake up some day to find that science and ingenuity, misdirected, have solved the problem of how to break through, and he may then be faced with a loss which will be far-reaching in effect, unless he has taken the precaution to provide himself with an adequate amount of burglary insurance.

WHILE there is no closed season for burglars, the experience of the insurance companies shows that when the nights are long the loss ratios from this type of hazard are high. Locks, latches, bolts and bars may delay the progress of the amateur cracksmen, but the professional expects them and comes prepared to cope with such obstacles. Rear windows, cellar windows, coal chutes, cellar and rear doors are the main points of entry.

Comprehensive insurance protection is available to householders under the modern Residence Burglary Policy. For the sake of convenience, all of the various forms of insurance against housebreaking and burglary, robbery, theft and larceny are generally known as "burglary insurance," although the words "burglary" and "robbery" are more particularly defined in the policy. "Burglary" usually means the stealing of property after forcible and violent entry into the premises or safe or vault wherein the property is contained, and "robbery" means a forcible taking of property from the person, effected by bodily injury, or threat of bodily injury, to the person.

With respect to "theft" and "larceny," these words are regarded as practically synonymous, and are usually taken to mean other stealing of property, whether there is direct evidence of the manner in which the stealing is effected or not, because it may have been accomplished by persons having lawful access to the premises, such as tradesmen, mechanics, etc., or it may have been the work of sneak thieves, taking advantage of open or unlocked doors and windows, or who open spring locks with a case knife or other thin object, or by a pass or skeleton key.

Standard Policy

Under the standard residence burglary policy, the insurance company agrees to indemnify the policyholder for all loss, up to the amount specified in the policy, by burglary, robbery, theft or larceny of any of the property selected for insurance under the policy, contained within the premises, that part of the building occupied by the policyholder, when the stealing is done by any person whose property is not covered by the policy, or by a guest or by an employee of the policyholder.

It is to be noted that the insurance also applies to insured property within a safe deposit box in a vault in a bank, trust or safe deposit company in Canada or the United States. The contract also agrees to indemnify the policyholder for all damage (except by fire) to the insured property and the premises, caused by such burglary, robbery, theft or larceny, or attempt thereof. This damage cover is important, for often the damage done to the premises and to the contents exceeds the value of the property stolen.

It is provided that the insured property may be owned by the policyholder, by a relative of the policyholder permanently residing with him, or by any other permanent member of his household who does not

pay board or rent, but the insurance company's liability for loss of property owned by a domestic servant or employee is usually limited to \$50. Property, within the premises, of guests of the policyholder may be included in the coverage for an additional premium.

New Coverage

By a recent extension of the coverage, the policy now insures up to \$100 property (excluding money and securities) in entrances and porches in private residences and two family houses, as well as in basements, laundries and rooms provided for the common use of the policyholder and other tenants in apartment houses; and on porches and in store-rooms provided for the policyholder's exclusive use in such houses, besides \$100 on insured property (except money, securities, motorcycles, automobiles or their equipment or appurtenances) contained in a garage or outbuilding. Additional insurance on property contained in these places may be obtained for an extra premium.

For a period of four months in each policy year, the policyholder is permitted to leave the premises vacant without voiding the policy, and this period may be extended upon payment of an additional premium. However, if during vacancy the premises are protected by a central station alarm or watchman service, the extra premium for the extended vacancy is not charged.

It is also provided that the policyholder may sub-let the premises to a tenant, except for use as a boarding or lodging house or for any business or professional purposes, without voiding the insurance, but during that time the insurance does not apply to money, securities, jewellery, watches, precious and semi-precious stones, and articles made in whole or in part of gold or platinum, nor does the insurance apply to the property of the tenant, nor to property stolen by him or by a member of his household.

Under the modern Residence Burglary Policy, there are several methods available to the policyholder for insuring the contents of his home. One way is to cover all of the contents on the blanket form, under which the whole amount of insurance applies to all the property. Another method is to divide the insurance, so that a certain amount applies to jewellery, silverware and furs, and another certain amount to the remainder of the household property. In these two cases it is also possible to provide that the insurance company's liability for any one article or set of articles (when maintained in sets) is limited to 20 per cent of the total amount of insurance.

Money and Securities

But under either plan, the insurance company's liability for money and securities is usually limited to \$50, and a like limit applies to stamp and coin collections, and to alcoholic beverages. Additional insurance for each of these three items may be



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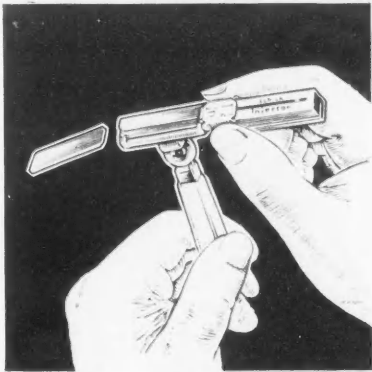


Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

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ABOUT INSURANCE

obtained for an extra premium. Insurance may also be placed on individual articles, or sets, such as jewellery, furs, silverware, musical instruments and rugs, with a specific amount of insurance applying to a particular article or set. This may be done in combination with either the blanket or the divided form of policy.

In addition to the above coverage, the policy provides, without additional premium, indemnity up to \$500 for loss by robbery, commonly called personal hold-up, of insured property owned by any person or persons (excluding employees) whose property is covered by the policy, as noted above, provided such loss occurs within Canada, Newfoundland or the United States. Larger amounts of personal hold-up insurance may be purchased for an additional premium, and the insurance may be extended to cover loss anywhere in the world, also for an extra premium. The insurance company's liability under this provision for money and securities is limited to 10 per cent of the amount of the robbery cover.

These residence policies may, if desired, be limited to cover the risk of burglary only, excluding robbery, theft and larceny, in which case the premium is reduced 20 per cent, and the personal hold-up insurance is also excluded, but separate personal hold-up coverage may be obtained at the rate therefore.

Under these residence policies, the only exclusions are: the insurance company shall not be liable for articles carried or held as samples or for sale or for delivery after sale; nor if the premises are used in whole or in part as a boarding or lodging house or for any business or professional purposes unless it is so stated in the declarations.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

What is the object of the co-insurance clause in a fire insurance policy, and how does it affect the insured in the case of a loss? The 80 per cent clause is the one I refer to.

J. L. N., London, Ont.

The object of the co-insurance clause is to induce the insuring public to carry insurance to what is regarded as a proper percentage of the value of their property, so that the burden of insurance rates may be more equitably distributed among all policyholders. Those who have the co-insurance clause in their policies get a reduction in the rate, as it is regarded as unfair to charge those who insure only a small percentage of the value of their property the same rate as those who insure a proper percentage.

Under the 80 per cent co-insurance clause, the insured agrees, in consideration of a reduction in the rate, to carry insurance up to at least 80 per cent of the value of the insured property. Thus, in case of property valued at \$10,000, the insured should have at least \$8,000 insurance, and as long as he has that amount, he will collect the full amount of any loss up to \$8,000. But if he has the 80 per cent co-insurance clause in his policy, and carries only \$5,000 insurance, then in the case of a partial loss he is entitled to collect no greater proportion of the loss than the amount of insurance he carries.

\$5,000, bears to the amount he should have had in order to comply with the 80 per cent co-insurance clause in his policy, \$8,000. Thus he would collect only five-eighths of the amount of the loss. If the loss were \$4,000, he would collect \$2,500 from the insurance company, and would have to bear \$1,500 of the loss himself.

Where the loss equals or exceeds 80 per cent of the value of the property insured, the 80 per cent co-insurance has no effect whatever upon the amount to which the insured is entitled in the event of loss. There is nothing in the clause, either, which prevents the insured from carrying insurance for more than 80 per cent of the value of his property if he desires to do so.

Editor, About Insurance:

As a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT I understand I am entitled to advice on Insurance matters and should be much obliged if you would kindly let me have information regarding the Loyal Protective Insurance Company, Home office, Boston U.S.A., Canadian office, Toronto.

Is this company safe to do business with? (accident and sickness policy.) Do they maintain funds in Canada for payment of claims?

R. G. J., Vancouver, B.C.

Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company, with head office at Boston, Mass., and Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1909, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1913. There were two companies originally, the Loyal Life Insurance Company and the Loyal Protective Insurance Company, the two being merged in 1937 under the present title.

As the company is regularly licensed in this country, maintains assets in Canada in excess of its Canadian liabilities, and is in a strong financial position, it is safe to insure with. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$238,950 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. All claims are readily collectable.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

AN AMALGAMATION of Tombill Gold Mines and Elmos Gold Mines has been proposed. The plan is for Tombill to increase its capital from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 shares. Of the 1,000,000 new shares thus created, Tombill is to be given 520,000. Of the issued stock, therefore, Tombill will hold 1,000,000 shares and Elmos 520,000. The treasury will contain 480,000 shares. The Tombill has been producing since February, 1938 and has yielded a profit of \$717,700. This enabled the company to retire a debt of \$365,000 incurred in bringing the property into production. Also, dividends of \$150,000 have been paid and the company has around \$115,000 in cash on hand. The mill is operating at 125 tons daily capacity and output at present is around \$45,000 per month.

Perron Gold Mines is milling 420 tons of ore daily, and is recovering around \$13 per ton. Output in August was \$168,532 for a new high record with 12,937 tons of ore having been treated in the 31-day period. Output in the first quarter of 1940 was \$428,200, and with an output of \$444,700 in the second quarter. Data now available indicates an output of \$490,000 in the third quarter to end September 30.

Lake Shore Mines, since going into production in 1918 at about \$45,000 a month from a little mill of 60 tons daily, is now milling over 1700 tons daily and producing more than \$1,000,000 per month. Up to September 15, 1940, according to data prepared by SATURDAY NIGHT, Lake Shore has milled approximately 10,100,000 tons of ore and has produced around \$171,200,000.

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Typical of Five Million:
UNDERWOOD NO. 4,871,947
Built in Canada

— all in a
single year!

① It set the World's Endurance Record

—at the Canadian National Exhibition's 1939 International Typewriting Marathon in Toronto...

② It won the World's Major Speed Championship

—when a Canadian girl raced it to the premier international typing title at Chicago last June against all makes of typewriters, manual and electric...

③ Then it shattered its own World's Endurance Record

—at the hands of the victorious Canadian National Typing Team in the Canadian National Exhibition's recent 1940 International Typewriting Marathon in Toronto...

①
SEPTEMBER 9, 1939



TURNED OUT 8,124,820 STROKES TO SET WORLD'S ENDURANCE RECORD

Over one hundred thousand spectators at the C.N.E.'s 1939 International Typewriting Marathon marvelled at the stamina of Stock Model Underwood No. 4,871,947. A team of 12 speedsters, operating it in shifts, pounded its keys unmercifully day and night for 14 days. Copying Shakespeare's complete works line for line, the typists changed the return of the carriage 269,767 times. Yet, this typical Underwood more than justified its superiority as first choice of Canadian business by writing 1,624,964 words—8,124,820 strokes—to set an all-time record for endurance!

②
JUNE 21, 1940



CAPTURED WORLD'S PREMIER SPEED TITLE

On to Chicago went this built-in-Canada Underwood to compete with all makes of manual and electric machines in the main event of the International Commercial Schools Contest. There, it took all that the year's fastest amateur typist (Margaret Faulkner, of Toronto) could give it, and raced on to the World's Speed Championship with typical Underwood ease!

③
SEPTEMBER 7, 1940



SHATTERED OWN WORLD'S ENDURANCE RECORD AS CANADIANS WON 1940 DUEL

Back home came this same Underwood to star in the C.N.E.'s 1940 International Typewriting Marathon. Turning out 8,553,890 strokes in two weeks, it again withstood a terrific day-and-night beating as Canada's National Typing Team sped to a decisive victory. In 324 hours, on a mile of paper, with never-failing rhythm and ease, it typed 8,553,890 perfect strokes! Writing 1,706,778 words and transcribing H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" four times, it shattered its own endurance record—a performance which spoke for itself to the 150,000 persons who witnessed it!

THESE stern, practical tests, to which no other writing machine was ever put, are of cardinal importance to *all* typewriter buyers! They reveal in some measure why records show that 7 out of every 10 typewriters in use in Canada today are Underwoods... counterparts of Stock Model No. 4,871,947. Only when an Underwood does your work can you know the maximum of typewriting speed, performance and economy. For a demonstration in your office, telephone or write *today!*

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